### রব্বুনা'নী'ষ্ট্রী'র্ক্টনাম'নাধ্যুম'মা র্ক্টনাম'র ইন্ম'নক্রুন্মা

## THIRD PARLIAMENT OF BHUTAN 8<sup>TH</sup> SESSION



# র্ক্তীদাঝ'নেরুন্ন'নুরু-নিষ্কুঝ'র্ন-নিষ্কুঝ্

Water Male Tiger Year

(November 04 - December 09, 2022)

क्र्यंत्रः रेतरद्वेगः इस क्रिया

#### **५ग/२**:कग

WZ.	শ্বন'ৰ্ন্ব	र्मेग:ग्रन्थ।
9.	दर्षे पर्द्वन्य हेत रचेया ग्री यह र देया	
	बी-द्रचन्त्रस्त्रःचद्रम् द्रिव् चें कें कर्केम् मीशः क्रुयः र्षेट्रशः केंग्रशः वटः व	
	ग्रह्मत्रेग्र्युरम्ब्र्	
	क्रूबाय.रेत्र.क्रीय. पर्म.पर्श्वाय.क्री.वायल.यपरी	
₹.	न्धन्'भेग'में देंर्श्वेन'न्दळ'त्रहेंगा	
3.1	२४०७: १४ त्वुवा पति: क्वा वा सुरः मी: २५५: व्येवा विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय	
3.3	त्र त्रुग मि ति मि	<b>3</b> (s
<b>२</b> ∙३	त्रत्रुग गै । ख्रथ में १६५ : ध्येग १०११ उत्र अ	
२.७	तत्त्रुगागी कु दर्भा खाया की दश्दा धामा १०११ उद्दार्था	
વ.પ	त्र वृत्रा नि न द्वा र्यं वाया क्षेत्रा प्रति न वि क्षुर द्यु र वि वा १०११ उठ	
<b>१.</b> ७	त्र वृगा गी ति नते हे या त्र वि न हिन्यी गा १०११ ठवा या	
<b>3</b> ·	क्रियायाचेरया य मदीर्म्यायाचेर् प्रतिस्थिताची स्थापन	
3.1	พะพุสพ.จส.ฏิ.นสู้น.ศึก.ฏิ.นฐ์.จน.ศพ.ชพ	
3.9		•
3.3	र्बे वय र्वे व से नु र्वे रेवे र पर्वे र सु से नु र मित्र र वि	
₹.€	र्हें रु मुलिय हैं है छोश्राय मुर्हें रेश १ या	
રૂ.પ		પ(ક
<b>3.</b> 6	र्मू मृत्ये दिन्द्र स्था विकास	ูนุข
<b>ஆ.</b> か	क्ष्यः देवाः श्चेदारव्युव्यः प्राचीवाः वा	
<b>હ</b> .	न्ययायर्ड्डिस्न्द्रन्द्वयाङ्करार्ट्डियास्त्रम्यस्य	•
	नश्चरः वैनःश्चरः वु।	પ્ર

ų.	में ५ र्देग हो नदे त्यस र्सुः यस सेयायस तुरस ग्रीसः दह्द क्रीं ५ रद्य में	
	यदिर्चेशर्देब	" ''4'
(g.	गलुरःर्भुरायेग्रथःस्वरःर्केग्रथःसुरःग्रेथः दबःसुरःचगागःर्स्रवःस्वरःर्केग्रथःग्रीः	
	र्ण. नहेर. हैं व. बं. ४०४१-४०४४ व्य. अप. नहीं र. बुन. है व. बी	 
ป.	ন্মূু্ুু স্র্র্ত্র্র্যা	"( <sub>(</sub> (
ข.ๆ	तर्च्या.मी.धु.माल्या.ज्याया स्ट्रीय.त्रीया. ४०४४ वर्ष.सप्तु.सस्त्रीया	 () ()
ข.ว	त्र वृग में 'ह्य प्रे प्रे प्रे प्रे प्रे प्रे प्रे प्रे	" (k b)
ข.ชุ	तत्त्र्या मी मु दर्भ विषा मी द्वारा भी द्वारा भी विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय विषय	 ()
<b>刘.</b> ဇ	तव्यामी न्द्राय सेवास स्रोवा नर्गो न माले स्रुर न्धन ध्येवा १०११ उत्र स्रोते	
	ন্মূন র্ন্ত্র্যা	 0 le
ช.นุ	तर्व्यामी वर्षाकार्यता प्रत्याप्त प्रविद्यात्रेष्ठ वर्षा स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप	
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ช).(เ	दर्दअः मुन्दिः हेर्ने म्या केर्यः निष्ठान् मित्रः मित्रः मित्रः मित्रः मित्रः मित्रः मित्रः मित्रः मित्रः मित्र	จศ
<b>Վ</b> ٠	न्यन्यः द्वेयः र्केष्यः कुन्ने स्त्रुवः लु।	<b>.</b> 10
	५.७ ही र्क्ष्माराष्ट्रवाचलुमायार्क्षमायार्क्षमायारार्विमा	   
	५.१ न्यर्यः द्वेयः र्क्वेग्यः कुरःगे न्युरः विवः स्रुवः वृ	" <sub>થ</sub>
ρ.	कू्र्यासायरात्रप्र्याक्षेत्रामोद्गेत्रामीत्राचरायः विजायक्षानीरात्रास्याचिरा	
	तर्चे यो. यो. प्रयोगी. कुंपु. (पत्तु. कुँष्) रेतिरे. लागी. ४०४५ क्षेत्र. प्रथे श्राप्तच्रेजा.	
	र्ढेग्रथःढुर्न्गेःकृत्तुःसुयःनदेर्मेश्रक्त्।	" ''
10.	ग्राबुर में 'विस्रस' पर्वे 'दर्पे 'सूर 'वकर म्राबित 'प्यर' म्राबुर में 'म्रेड 'देस' दर	
	चरुषायदिः मुलावचानुःगविषाक्षासूर्यार्भूरावषाः र्वात्वरस्त्रुवालुःस्वार्वेदावाः	الإه
<i>99</i> ·	इ.चर्मिर्फ्यर्स्य	 പ്
13·	सहुग र्चेत्र सर्दि स्था	 √⊿

#### १. तर्गे नर्जुगमा हेतात्रेया ग्री सर्द्रा देया

स्थाः क्रिंग्सः मद्भान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्व त्याः स्वान्तः स्वानः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्त

#### भीत्रप्रस्ति। भीक्षर्यम्

ती. जी.यनट्रेश्रज्ञच्यां श्री अप्राप्त कार्या हिष्य प्रचन हिष्य हिष्य हिष्य हिष्य हिष्य हिष्य हिष्य प्रचन हिष्य ह

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पान्ना प्राप्त हो हिर्म प्रिं हें न्याचे हिर्म हो हो प्राप्त प्राप्त हो स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्

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सिर.कुम.यनम्। क्.क्रिश्वरः क्षम.व्यंत्रक्षः चे व्यव्यंत्रक्षः वर्षः वरः वर्षः वरः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वरः वर्षः वरः वर्षः वर

นฟฟ 1 . ชูนิว์ลิ่พ.นริท. น2น.น์ผู้.หื่น. ละ.น์มู.พะ.ยูนิรุปพก.รูป.ห.นยะ.ภู.

र. योषरक्षेत्रम्भान्यविष्यः त्राच्याः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः

नम्भार्ह्मम्भार्द्रम् स्वाप्तान्त्रम् स्वापत्तान्त्रम्यस्तान्यम्यस्वत्रम् स्वाप्तान्त्रम् स्वाप्तान्त्रम्यस्यस्ति

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ઌૺ.તા. વગ્રુથ.૨ મેવ.કૂર.સુંશ.વન૨.૨.ત્ર્ર.તાનના કે.મી.બે. મૈળ.ત્ર્રન્ય કૃંદુ.તું.વહૂય.વગ્રુશ. દુદુ.તા.દીયો.તન. મૈળ.ત્ર્રન્ય કૂ્યોયા.કૃંદ્

षटाती.लट. भीटाःस्रीरःहुजाःविशःस्री. सेजासरःभस्ट्राचाःती. स.कृध्याःस्राचानाः भीजायचःर्यट्याःस्रीरःहुजाःविशःस्री. सेजासरःभस्ट्र्याःस्राचाःत्रीयाःस्राचाः

क्र्याक्र्याक्षात्मात्मात्मात्म त्यत्ने ह्याक्षात्मक्ष्यात्म त्याक्ष्याक्ष्यात्म त्याक्ष्यात्म त्याव्य क्ष्यात्म त्याव्य क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या त्याव्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या क्ष्या

र् Transformation बेर तशुरायाद्वामायाद्वी भागी भूम के त्याप्यामायाद्वी प्राप्तामायाद्वी प्राप्तामायाव्वी प्

देशक्षे.पज्ञ. पर्वेशक्ष्य. प्रवेशक्ष्य. प्रवेशक्ष्य. प्रवेशक्ष्य. प्रवेशक्ष. प्रवेशक्ष.

द्र्वीं स्थालम् अमार्ये हे अप्याक्षम् स्वाप्त हे व्राप्त स्वर्ण स्वर्ण

क्. कुणःस्थान्नेस्यान् अविस्थाने स्थाने स्थ

यश्चर्युं, प्रें.प्रचां,लूर्याचां,लूर्याचां श्री श्री प्राप्त प्रचान विद्यां प्रिं. प्रें.प्रचां, प्रचां प

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द्रभावरश्या पत्रीयात्री, क्र्यांश्वरात्रीयात्री, श्राण्यात्री, क्र्यांश्वरात्री, श्राण्यात्री, स्वांश्वरात्री, स्वांश्वरात्रीयात्री, स्वांश्वरात्रीयात्री, स्वांश्वरात्रीयात्री, स्वांश्वरात्रीयात्री, स्वांश्वरात्रीयात्री, स्वांश्वरात्रीयात्री, स्वांश्वरात्री, स्वांश्वरा

न्या वर्ष्या अराहेर्ह्याययाचहरात्र्या वारा वर्ष्याच्या वराध्येतः व्याप्ता व्यापता व्याप्ता व्याप्ता व्यापता व्या

प्रतःणमान्ना विचायत्र के स्वाप्त स्वा

यदेव.लबाक्ष. क्रूट.लदे.प्वब.कु.लबाक्षा क्रु. बर्.लबू.प्वच्यंत्राचे.कु.लबाक्षा क्रु. बर्.लबू.प्वच्यं.बु.लट्खे. क्रु. व्या.त्त.वहंद.त्त. क्रु. व्या.त्त.वहंद.त्त. क्रु. व्या.त्त.वहंद.त्त. क्रु.ल्लक.क्रु.वहंच. क्रु.ल्लक.क्रु.वहंच.

वर्नः वर्ष्वाका क्षेत्रः वर्ष्वाक्षः क्षेत्रः वर्ष्वाक्षः वर्णः वर्ष्वाक्षः वर्ष्वाकषः वर्ष्वाकषः वर्ष्वाकषः वर्ष्वाकषः वर्ष्वाकषः वर्ष्वाकषः वर्षाविक्षः वर्षः व

प्रश्नाचित्राक्षेत्र क्षेत्र अप्ते स्थाने विकालका क्ष्या क्ष्य क्

पश्चित्रप्रस्ति । ६० । चत्नु चर्ड त्या स्ट्रिं स्वर्चा । ५० । चक्चिर चर्ड त्या स्वर्चा स्वर्च

५. २.५४.क्र.क्ष.चव्रश्चर्यः प्राचित्रः प्राचित्रः प्राचित्रः व्यव्यव्यक्षः विश्वरः व्यव्यव्यक्षः विश्वरः व्यव्यव्यक्षः विश्वरः व्यव्यव्यक्षः विश्वरः विश्वर

त्यच्च न्द्रभावः ह्यामः कृषाः याष्ट्रभावः कृषः वर्षः वरः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर

पदिन्ते। सद्वार स्ट्रेंद्रप्प्या क्षेत्र क्षे

मैच.प्ट्-जन्मा पट्टे.मी.क्.मीका.जर्भःजर्भःजन्मा जन्मा मूट्-प्रमुजःचट्ट-प्रुं मैका.जर्भःच्छ्रः प्रचेशः मुद्रेशःमाश्रेशःमाश्रेशःमाश्रेशःमाश्रेशः प्रचानमा प्रचेशःमाञ्चमा ज्ञान्यस्य प्रचेशःच्छ्रः प्रचेशः प्रवेशःमाश्रेशःमाश्रेशःमाश्रेशः भूरसःश्रिशःमाश्रेशः

क्षेत्रव्यक्षः न्द्रभाग्नीः क्षेत्रकायान्त्रेस्यक्षः क्षेत्रव्यक्षा व्यक्षः व्यवक्षः विष्यः व्यवक्षः विष्यः व्यवक्षः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विष्यः विषयः विषय

द्रम् त्युं भ्रे त्यक्ष त्या विश्व त्ये स्वया स्वय स्या स्वया स् ड्रिना'ल' के' तदी प्रति क्रिंग्या क्षेत्र क्ष

लब्बा निकाल विष्णा वाह्य निक्ति विष्णा विष्

स्रेत्राज्ञ्यां स्रे त्य्र्वं द्र्यं ने कृत्या स्रेत्राय देते त्या क्षा प्रत्या कृत्या स्रेत्राय देते व्या क्षा स्राय स्रेत्या क्षा स्राय स्रेत्राय स्राय स्रेत्या क्षा कृत्या स्राय स्रेत्राय स्रे

पर्मेशन्न. सेवा.जॅ.शह्ट.धु.तट्ट. वीवान.घवा.चन्नट.खु.तट्ट.ववा.घु.जवाना पर्मेशन.पु. सेवा.जॅ.शह्ट.धु.तट्ट. वीवान.घवा.चन्नट.खु.तट्ट.ववा.घु.जवाना पर्मेशन.पु.

चेर. भीजाली. यहार हुणालूरकार श्रुचाका रे. पड़ीर. व्रीय. यहार हुणालूरकार श्रुचाका व्राप्त पड़ीर हुणालूरकार श्रुचाका व्याप्त पड़ीर हुणालूरकार हुणालूरका

च. १९ वश्च-प्रमुच, वश्च-प्रमुच

त्र. श्री. श्री. श्री. स्वी. त्राच्या के प्राच्या के प्राच्या स्वी. स्वी. स्वी. स्वी. त्र स्वी.

र्झ्यार्भ्यात्वी:स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्व इंस्यार्भ्याः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वाप्ताः स्वापता

स्रवित्तं स्वार्यक्षित् स्वार्यक्ष स्वार्यक्ष स्वार्यक्ष स्वर्णक्ष स्वर्णक्

५. ट्रे.मी.जे. रेथे.जेर्जन्याचार्था.रेज्. Teadership is very important la क्ष.

पूंचालूर्यायञ्च थ्रु. तयाष्ट्र विस्क्ष, तय्याच्यां कृष्ण त्यां सूचा त्यां सू

लचला लचला

मुद्रमास्री मिट्ट स्वाद्यां स्वाद्य

क्.क्रिस्त्यर्थ्य, ज्योष्य, ययोष्य, ययोष्य, ज्याच्य, ज्याच, ज्याच्य, ज्याच, ज्याच,

यावश्याच्याः अय्यायश्चर्यं अत्रायश्चर्यं विष्णुं त्रित्त् त्रित्ते विष्णुं त्रित्त्र विष्णुं विष्णु

न् श्रे.पा.पी.चीश्रा.पट्टी.पूर्टांग्याश्री रेचपुं. पा.ची.पा.चीश्रा.चीश्

ह्म इस ह्म स्टायत्रेष स्त्रीय स्वापन स्व

प्रश्रान्तर्भराज्ञ प्रची कुण्याचा कुण्याच कुण्याचा कुण्याच कुण्याच

र्मा.लबाका य.धु.चर्चेश. सेबा.लें.क्ं.शह्रे.तयु.चस्येर.लका र्माका खे.बाल्यानाक्ं. बाङुवात्. बीच.पर्चेश.पर्स्चेश.मुं. र्स्याका सेवा.खे.भु.क्ं.बी.शुंशका.वा.ली. क्.क्या.चर्थ्या. र्मा.ली. क्रे.चर्य क्रे. क्रेश.चर्यत्य प्रस्तेश.र्म्या.लावाका ली.पर्ट्या. त्तरभाष्ट्रात्त्रम् । स्वत्ताः स्वत्ताः स्वत्ताः स्वतः स्व

प्रमुत्यः भ्रात्यन् त्याम् । स्वायः भ्रात्यः । स्वायः । स्वयः । स्वायः । स्वयः ।

त्यन्तर्भः मुन्यस्य स्थायर् RMA मैश BOB सु Business Continuity Plan बेन न्याय स्थायर् पर्याप्त स्थाय स्थाय

ट्र. तर्ड्रवःसीयोश्वः क्ष्र्यःश्वः त्याः त्याः स्त्रः स्त

प्रश्नात्म प्रति स्वाप्त स्वा

ख्रुःश्लें प्रिंचक्ष्मत्य्यह्र्यः व्यक्ष्मत्य्यः व्यक्ष्मत्यः व्यक्षम् विष्णत्यः विष्णत्

२ अरक्ष मुङ्ग्यक्ष त्या प्रमुव विषय्य विषयः विष

ट्रे.प्यन्दसः र्नायाः स्वायाः क्षेत्रायनः क्षेत्रायनः क्षेत्रायनः स्वायाः व्यायम् विवयः प्रायः শী'ক্সব'অঝ' ব'ইঝ' বর্ত্তশা'বেদ্ব্যপ্লের ক্রিশ্বম'শ্রীঝ'অব্ ব্রর'ম'স্রবিঝ'ত্তীশা'বদুশ্বম' क्.चीस.सुनस.कुची.चेचस. दचीर.चिंच.कुची.पचची. जी.लट.सुनस.कुची.च. पचट.सुर रेंपश्चर हुैं र्वे १८६१ सु तुस मुंचर्के वा मुंचरके रादरे वें र्वे ह्माया डेगा सूरसेरसे प्रमासक्ष्याचा न्या प्रकार के स्वापन स्वापन स्वापन स्वापन स्वापन स्वापन स्वापन स्वापन स्वापन स्व लयः रट्यविष्युष्ठियः से प्रेयायायय। यद्यायन्य यदि से प्रविष्य प्रमानिष्य चलमः ८ देशद्रश्रम् मार्झे त्यस्य त्युम्य तद्रेः मार्चे चः सः स्व म्यो त्यम् त्यु सः स्व मार्थे व लबाना पर्वेबा.मैज.पथु.म. र.र.पु.लय. ययरमाश्रु.मुर्ग्य.मुर्मे्य.जम.र्ट. र्.य.र्..मु. र्षः अंअस्रायरापवयाः स्रेप्यप्रायः रायउस्रायो रायीस्य सायोरसाने ध्या (त्राप्ती २.५४. पश्चा.पंचे.केंथ.कूथ.कूथ.कूथ. १.ज्. १.४.१४.१५ में.मी.मी.पंचा.पंचा. तकरःमानि न्दाराष्ट्रीयाने तन्दारः तमाना स्वादा स्वा रत्यार्भेरायम्बा ५. रारेशायर्थातरः ज्ञाक्किंगावरतामञ्ज्ञात्तरः रेयपुः श्रः श्ची-अस्ताः महिंद्यास्त्रस्याच्याः महिंद्यास्य हेत्रस्य स्थान्य स्थान

त्रुवास्य स्वापायन्य स्वापायन्त्र स्वपायः क्षेत्रायम्य स्वापायः स्व

त्म्र्रात्त्वेरः अर्थ्सः अश्वायायाया वित्रात्त्रेयः अर्थः वित्रः वित्यः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः

चर्श्चिकाने, मुका ने लटा प्रचाक्का ने ले. लच्चिका ने ले. लच्चिका ने ले. लच्चिका ने लच्च

ल. धेची. रेट.का. परं. चयु. प्रचीय. प्रायमीटका. प्रेस्त्रिय. पर्यु. चर्चु. चर्च

त्रस्योवेन, र्व्यास्यान्त्रम् तर्द्वानस्यान्त्रम् स्ट्योस, हुन्यन्त्र्य्त्रम् स्थान्यान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्थान्यम् स्थान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम् स्यान्त्रम् स्थान्त्रम् स्थान्त्य

क्षेत्रश्राचाराः चालिःस्रचालिसःश्च्राः BMA जीस्वालिसःश्वराचाला हित्राच्यात्रा स्वालिसःश्चराच्याः चालिःस्वालिसःश्चराच्याः स्वालिसःश्चराच्याः स्वालिसःश्चराचयः स्वालिसःश्चराच्याः स्वालिसःश्चराचयः स्वालिसःश्चरः स्वालिसःश्चर

चेशकार्य स्ट्रेंस्ट्रेंस्य प्राप्त क्षेत्र स्ट्रेंस्य प्राप्त स्ट्रेंस्य स

या.र. ग्रीकाश्चीयालाक्षी त्या. मीकाश्चीयालाक्षी त्या. ग्रीकाश्चीयालाक्षीयालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्यालाकष्यालाकष्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्ठित्यालाकष्या

त्रात्त अत्रात्त क्षेत्र प्रमुण प्रायत अंति प्रमुण प्रायत क्षेत्र प्रमुण क्षेत्र प्रमुण क्षेत्र प्रमुण प्रायत क्षेत्र प्रमुण क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

८८४ व. व.चम्चरः कूर्यःतर्ट्यः भूत्यः व.च्याः व.त्याः व.त्यः व.त्

श्चित्र-र-श्च-श्चित्य-प्राण्याथा क्ष्मश्च-र-श्च-श्चित्य-प्रम्मु-र-श्चम् अन्त-र-श्च-र्म् त्वन्-र-श्च-श्च-श्च-श्च-श्च-श्च-श्च-र-श्च-श्च-श्च-श्च-श्च-श्च-र-श्च

ह्रीं ट्रिंग्रथन स्री. च स्राप्त स्था क्षण्याचा स्राप्त स्था विष्य स्था विषय स्था विष्य स्था विष्य स्था विषय स्या विषय स्था विषय स्था

द्रम् चक्र्याम्यास्त्रं व्याप्त्रं प्रमास्त्रं प्रमास

त्त्रात्तमः न्यात्रभःश्चीःस्वात्त्रमः व्यात्त्रभःश्वेनः व्यात्त्रभःश्चेनः व्यात्त्रभःश्चेनः व्यात्त्रभःश्चेनः व्यात्त्रभःश्चेनः व्यात्त्रभःश्चेनः व्यात्त्रभःश्चेनः व्याव्यात्रभः व्याव्यात्रभः व्याव्यात्रभः व्याव्यात्रभः व्याव्यात्रभः व्याव्यात्रभः व्याव्यात्रभः व्याव्याः व्याव्यः व्याव्याः व्याव्यः व्याव्याः व्यावः व्याः व्यावः व्यावः व्यावः व्यावः व्यावः व्यावः व्यावः व्यावः व्यावः

यदीत्यन्त्रान्त्राः म्यान्ते केत्रां म्यान्ते केत्रां म्यान्ते केत्रां स्वान्त्राः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्तः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्तः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्तः स्

र्वेग्न्यः र्ह्येन्'ग्री'पञ्चतः क्रन्युः ग्रानेन्ध्रे'यदार्वेग्न्यः चेरः रास्तः र्येग्न्यःशुः न्येः ग्रह्मः न् केदान्तरम्बिगावसः वार्डेगान्स्रवान्वीरयम् नार्वे, यस्त्राचिग्न्यः चेर्यः स्वर्

पर्क्या प्रतिक्षा क्षेत्र स्वाधान क्षेत्र प्रति क्षेत्र प्रति क्षेत्र प्रति क्षेत्र क्षेत्

त्र व्यत्ति त्री विश्व प्रति क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रति क्षेत्र क्

बराधिशास्त्राची क्षित्राचिताच्चा क्षेत्र साम्बर्धा सामित्र सा

त्रभः क्ष्रीं-त्रिं क्षेचः भ्रीं-राष्ट्रभागः श्रीः क्ष्रीं स्वाद्यः स्वाद्यः त्रिं स्वाद्यः त्रिं क्ष्रीं-राष्ट्रभागः त्रिं क्ष्रीं-राष्ट्रभागः त्रिं क्ष्रीं-राष्ट्रभागः त्रिं क्ष्रीं-राष्ट्रभागः त्रिं क्ष्रीं-राष्ट्रभागः त्रिं क्ष्रीं-राष्ट्रभागः त्रिं क्ष्रिं त्रिं क्ष्राः त्रिं क्ष्राः त्रिं क्ष्रिं त्रिं त्रिं व्याद्यः त्रिं क्ष्रिं त्रिं त्रिं व्याद्यः त्रिं क्ष्रिं त्रिं व्याद्यः त्रिं क्ष्रिं त्रिं व्याद्यः त्रिं क्ष्रिं त्रिं व्याद्यः त्रिं क्ष्रिं व्याद्यः त्रिं क्ष्रिं व्याद्यः व्या

त्रभुतः cake पश्चितः स्वान्दरः प्रकृतः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः

ब्रॅं १० मैं मुन्यथमः ब्रॅंन्युं पद्देः व्या १० में मुन्य प्रम्य प्रमायम् व्या प्रमायम् विष्ठा प्रमायम् विष्ठा प्रमायम् विष्ठा व्या प्रमायम् विष्ठा व्या प्रमायम् विष्ठा विष्ठा विष्ठा विष्ठा विष्ठा विष्ठा विष्ठा विष्ठा विष्य विष्ठा व

मुद्रियाण्यायाया स्ट्रिया क्ष्रिया मुद्रिया क्ष्रिया मुद्रिया क्ष्रिया मुद्रिया मु

लचना लचना लचना के त्यां के त्

योध्यान्यः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्तः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्तः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्त्रः स्वात्तः स्वतः स्वतः

तर्रे. मु. प्रविश्वाश्चा मान्यस्य श्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र स

## र्द्वेगशन्यंत्रःग्रीशः तर्वे चर्रुगशःग्रीःगशवःचन्त्र

श्रांत्र-ब्रे-त्यात्र क्ष्यात्र-प्रस्त्र क्ष्यात्र क्ष्यात्य क्ष्यात्र क्ष्यात्र क्ष्यात्र क्ष्यात्र क्ष्यात्र क्ष्

क्ष्म्यान्त्री क्ष्म्यान्त्र क्ष्म्यान्त्र क्ष्म्यान्त्र क्ष्म्यान्त्र क्ष्म्यान्त्र क्ष्म्यान्त्र क्ष्म्यान्त्र क्ष्म्यान्त्र क्ष्म्य क्ष्य क्ष्म्य क्ष्य क्ष्म्य क्ष्य क्ष्म्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य क्ष्य

मुभः नम्नुबःभ्रुतिःभ्रुः देशःनञ्जुनशःग्वह्यःशुः आरः नग्रवः नगतः र्वेदः र्षेदः पर्दः लुः नः स्वाप्णी

म् स्वाबिद्धः वट्नाम्नमः निन्त्वानाः स्वामान्त्रः स्वामान्तः स्वामान्त्रः स्वामान्त्रः स्वामान्त्रः स्वामान्त्रः स्वामान्

चन्द्रम्भान्यस्य प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स्

# यः नुस्रन्धिमामीर्देश्चिन्न्रह्ममा

र्बुग्नशः सुच उत्र देगः श्वे चर्चे ते तदे छोत्र प्यतः त्यः सः विस्रश्र केत् र्वेतः सः त्युगः स्रे गाः स्ति प्रमे प्रमे

क्रिक् क्षेत्रीक्ष. श्र. ७ तपुक्का. ७० तीयका. क्रिक्स. का ती क्षित्रम. श्र. प्राचित्रम. क्षित्रम. क्षित्रम. क्षित्रम. क्षित्रम. वाक्षणः प्रश्चेत्रम. वाक्षणः प्रश्चेत्रम. वाक्षणः प्रश्चेत्रम् वाक्षणः व्यवस्त्रम् विद्याः व्यवस्त्रम् विद्याः व्यवस्त्रम् विद्याः व्यवस्त्रम् विद्याः व्यवस्त्रम् विद्याः व्यवस्त्रम् विद्याः विद्या

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२७२२ ठवःसतः झेवान्नेन्सः र्स्क्षेतः तत्त्ववानीः वीसः वीसः र्स्कुः निर्धाः विसः र्

स्यायेत्रस्त्रम्य ध्रमायम् स्रेत्रम्य । प्रमायम् त्रेत्रस्य प्रमायम् त्रेत्रस्य । प्रमायम् स्थायम् । प्रमायम् स्थायम् । प्रमायम् स्थायम् । प्रमायम् । प्र

ल्या स्रो त्याव के त्या के त्य स्रो त्याव के त्या के

स्ताली क्ष्यं. क्ष्र्यकार्यीयःलयः मेक्षाय्येयः प्रंतं. याङ्कार्यचंतः याताः क्ष्यंत्रः विताली जन्नाः जीवार्याय्येयः प्राप्ताः वित्याल्याः ज्ञान्त्रः वित्याल्याः वित्याल्याल्याः वित्याल्याः वित्याल्य

त्रे.मी. चनिर्त्ताचात्रम्, तहूष्यात्राचीताः श्रुचात्राचीताः श्रुचात्राचीताः स्त्रीतः स्तिः स्त्रीतः स

सीयकाक्ष्रीक्त, ४०४४ **ड्रा.** २ सी विश्व क्ष्रिक्त, ४ सी विश्व क्ष्रिक्त, ४ सी विश्व क्ष्रिक्त, ४०४४ **ड्रा.** ४०४४ ड्रा. ४ सी विश्व क्ष्रिक्त, विश्व क्ष्रिक्त,

क्. २०४४ **च.** २२ स्प्रुक्क, ५ सी स्प्राचिताताचा क्रियाताची स्प्राचिताची विषयक्ष, क्रियाची स्प्राचिताची स्प्राची स्प्राचिताची स्प्राचि

# त्रञ्जूषाःषीःबीःपार्थिषाःधोषाश्चर्भुतः ५५५५ उदाःसदीःकः तर्हेषा

तत्त्रं क्रूंत्र तत्तर् क्रिंत् व्राचित्र क्रिंत क

स्मिः ६ स्युक्का १६ सीयकार्श्वीस् ४०४५ मा १० सी स्युक्का १० सी त्राम्य स्थान १० सी स्थान स्थान

## ४.५ तज्ञुगायी ख्राया श्री न्ध्रन प्येमा ४०१४ ठदास्रते भ्रुगा चेरसान्य न्या नेरमान

र्श्चिर-श्री व्यक्त स्था प्रत्येश प्रत्येश प्रत्येश क्ष्म स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स

प्तरमः क्ष्रीं खे.मु.चं. ट्रेंग्यः पह्त्यःमीरायेटः वर्णामायः वित्रम्भान्तः वर्णामायः वर्णाम

हैं, हैबा, वृष्ट्य, २० संतुष्ट्य, १ सी सिक्य, हैंक्, ४०४४ में, ४०४४ में, विक्र, १ सी होत, ४०४४ में, ४०४४ में, ४०४४ में, ४ सिक्य, १ सी होत, ४०४४ में, ४०४४ म

# तच्चमानी'खलानी'न्धन्यं प्रमान १०११ उत्रास्तरे स्रमाने स्रमानी

त्रांत्रम् १० दे.च्याणःशुःष्ट्रे. चम्चै.क. ९० जी. लरःश्रेटःयचरःपृत्रम् प्रत्यः प्रश्नेयःश्रेषः विषःप्रत्यः भीवशः विषःप्रत्यः भीवःप्रत्यः भवःप्रत्यः भवःप्रत

मीन्नम्थरान् सर्थ्यस्मीसः मितास्मिर्यस्मायसः कर्यह्मान्नीयः सर्थ्यस्मीसः कर्यह्मान्नीयः सर्थ्यस्मीसः सर्थ्यस्मीसः सर्थ्यस्मीसः सर्थ्यस्मित्रः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वापः प्रमायः स्वापः प्रमायः स्वापः प्रमायः स्वापः प्रमायः स्वापः प्रमायः स्वापः प्रमायः स्वापः स्

स्त्राचित्रः क्रियं मुन्या क्रियं मुन्यं मित्रः क्रियं मित्रं मि

र्क्,रैंट्यु,खेल. चम्चै.क. " चयोज.कु,ट्रं, यूक्र.प्यच.कुरेत.लक्. टेर्यूट्य.लट्य. शर.त्रच.लूर्ट.तपु. मैज.प्यच.कुवो.लुष्य.जन्य.यट्टेय. विवेट.व्रुश. व्रैश.पंयूर.प्र्यं.वी. ट्रे.पर्वेश.ब्रु. पर्वेश.ज्ञ.ज.ज्ञ.व्या.व्येश. पर्वेवो.पट्ट. क्र्.कैट.र्ट.क्य.तपु. यद्भूप.प्रेट. तृराव्याः संग्रास्य कारहेगाः मुनः के विष्या स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त संग्रास्त स्वाप्त स्व

षर्वेता.स. क्रूचन्त्राष्ट्रेराम्नायह्र्य.मीमाली.श्रायटा सभीसाध्यास्त्रेयाधी.पर्दायटा पर्वीता यह्मेर.विजा.की.भूर.जन्मः ना.क्ट्री.तर.लूरेना.रेटः कीजायच.रेटः पर्वीजायह्मेर्यः यडेवः अर्घे:डगःसे:र्थेर:शे:दे:परः ही:र्थेः २०१० सुः स:५५तःस:पः ५०० स्वायः डेग'र्रः ह्ये'र्ले' २०२० सु'होरायनुसः १.५ ह्ये'र्ले' २०२१ सु'होरायनुसः २.६ त्रज्ञुवात्र्येत्रज्ञे देत्रत्युः वात्रद्वाः क्षेष्टाव्यार्वेद्याद्याः व्यवाप्यस्याक्षायहराष्ट्रेः र्थे'ग्रिंग्'दरः त्रशुव्य'त्रधेद'शुरुषायः १,११,००० ध्रुग्रय'ठेग्। दरत्रदेद'त्रपर्'ण्र र्दर. ज्ञामञ्जापरः पर्वेगानक्रैरापत्र्यापरः क्रियात्रमाम्बर्माण्यस्यान्त्रा भूगपः चैगः दः प्रामेशः त्याता त्याता त्याता वितान स्वतः स् ल्रिनालका प्रमीणायसुषाष्ट्रायसुषा १४४००० स्वेमनाञ्चमायनराश्चाला सूमकास्ट्रा मीयः र्नेमायः चेंद्रर्भः क्षेद्रायः र्लेन्स्तरः विनः हें मार्स्यः चुरूर्स्यन्यः यासुरः चेंद्रायः योषट्रम् मृत्यत्रं खे.त. क्. संवाहे. क्. क्. त. संवाहे स्ताहे स्त षट्चीयः क्रूब्ययक्टिट्रां तह्रयः क्रुयः त्युषात्रह्य क्रुक्त्रं स्थयः क्रुवालु स्वापः स्वापः माशुरर्चेशमाबराष्ट्रेः र्वेशपदेचशर्गायाञ्चाः माबुरामेशशहर्दार्वेपास्रेणेर्द्रे र्वे'नर्गे|५'तन५'बेदस'यसः मबु८'यु'सुय'दे'क्षेद्र'मतेः इद'म्बें'सर्ह्र' दच्नामें' खिला. मु. २ हिन् प्राची । ४०४४ इब अदा स्त्रेचा स्ट्रेन मार्थे अता प्राची स्वाची स्वाची स्वाची स्वाची स्वाची स ग्रावर्ण ग्रावस्था कुर्यः श्रुमा व्यात्ते केश १६ स्रावस्था कुर्वे १०११ त्वा १०१ स्रावस्था 20 (3)

## तञ्जूग'गै'ख्य'ग्री'न्ध्रन'धेग' ४०११ उद'सदीकार्द्रगा

२०२२ २४.भ. क.प्रह्मा.मीय.मी४८.रेम्.सपु.मू.भ. पर्चिम.मी.सज.मी.पेन.र्मा.

# ४.८ तञ्जुमानी कु न्द्रिश ख्राया श्री न्ध्रन्थिमा ४०४४ ठव अत्रेश स्त्रमा सेन्स न्द्रमान्द्र मान्निस

पवर्द्धन्य स्थानित्र स्थानित्य स्थानित्य स्थानित्र स्थानित्य स्थानित्य स्थानित्य स्थानित्य स्थानित्य स्थानित्य स्थानित्य स्था

तवनन् विज्ञाक्ष्, तट्राक्षक्षेत्रन्मक्षेत्रम्भक्षेत्रभ्रभ्नाम्यत्त्वम्भक्षेत्रम्भविष्ठम्भक्षेत्रम्भक्षेत्रम्भक्षेत्रम्भक्षेत्रम्भक्षेत्रम्भक्षेत्रम्भक्षेत्रम्भक्षेत्रम्भक्षेत्रम्भक्षेत्रम्भक्षेत्रम्भक्षेत्रम्भविष्ठम्भक्षेत्रम्भविष्ठम्

चुःमोधुःप्रचित्रः ह्रायाच्च्याः ह्रायाच्च्याः न्यायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः क्षायाः विष्

## तत्रुग'गै'कु'र्न्रस'ख्य'ग्रै'र्न्धर'णैग' ४०११ ठव'सदे स्नुग'मेरस'ग्रेस्रम्।

ख्रिंग्स् २०४४ ञ्च. १० मद्रम्भं क्ष्. क्र-तहलाक्रीः व्यान्तराक्ष्यः विश्वास्त्रम् विश्वास्त्रम्यास्त्रम्यास्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यत्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम्यस्त्रम

मुःश्चिराष्ट्रियार्स्यः प्रत्याः वित्रात्त्वः वित्रात्त्रः वित्रः वित्र

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# तव्युग'गे'कु'ुर्द्रस'ख्य'कु'द्धर'धेग' ४०११ उदायदीकार्द्रगा

क्र्याका चाजा पर्विकाशुः स्ट्रान्य पर्वेकाका रूप स्ट्रान्य पर्विकाश्चा रूप क्रीकाचिता पर्विकाशुः स्ट्रान्य पर्विकाश्चा स्ट्रान्य पर्विकाश्चा स्ट्रान्य पर्विकाश्चा स्ट्रान्य पर्विका स्ट्रान्य स्ट्रान्य पर्विका स्ट्रान्य स्

न्द्रक्ष. ४५ जी क.पड्ड्म. वे जीश.पड्ड्शश.पर्धेम.म्.प्र. प्रत्रक्ष. जीपश.म्री.प्र. ४०४५ म. ७७ म्पुक्ष. ४५ जीश.पड्ड्शश.पर्धेम.म्.प्रम. प्रतिम.म्.प्रम. प्रतिम.म्.प्रम. १०४५ म्. ७७

# ४.५ तञ्जुगाःगीः नृत्वाधः श्रेष्याः पर्यो नृत्याद्वे श्रुश्चरः नृत्यः न्वतः व्यवः व्यवः श्रेष्यः व्यवः व्यवः व्य नृत्यः नृत्यादे व्यवः व्यव

र्टा प्रश्नियः तर्रा तर्रा तर्रा चीत्र क्षेत्र चीत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रश्ना क्षेत्र प्रत्य क्षेत्र क

तक्रीर. प्रश्चिमार्स्यमा हेतामा अपार्च विष्णे क्षेत्र प्राप्त मान्ने प्राप्त विष्णे मान

नम्नः में लुः भी निम्नाम् नम्माम् त्यामा त्

ख्रियाम्बर्याक्ष्म्यायम् क्षेत्रे स्वाप्त्याः क्षेत्रे स्वाप्त्याः क्षेत्रः स्वाप्त्याः क्षेत्रः स्वाप्त्याः क्षेत्रः स्वाप्त्याः क्षेत्रः स्वाप्त्याः स्वाप्त्यः स्वाप्त्याः स्वाप्त्याः स्वाप्त्याः स्वाप्त्याः स्वाप्त्यः स्वाप

 म्बर्ध्यक्त्रं स्वेत्राक्त् में क्ष्यं क्ष्य

त्रञ्ज्ञुगःगीः नृतुत्वः र्खेगाशः श्चेगः पर्गोन् गाविः श्चुरः नृधनः धिगः ४०४४ उदः सदः श्चेगः वेरशः गशुक्षः पा

रनागायकुर्र र्र्रियाद्वेशाकुर्यायात्र्याच्यात्र्याच्यात्र्याच्यायात्र्याच्यायात्र्याच्यायात्र्याच्यायात्र्याच्या पर्चिया.मु.र्-टेल.स्वाक.स्रुया.चर्ग्रर.याधु.स्रुर.रनिर.लुया. ४०४४ २४.शपु. सेया.घुट्या. मश्रिमानतः पश्चिराविपाश्चिताक्षेत्राविपान्नीत् निर्माण्याः प्रमुपान्तिः १० म्रीस्मालः र्देव'र्कव' ११६ पेंद्रम'द्रः यद्देवदायमः र्वेगमाकुरमीमः र्देव'र्कव' १५ देखेगः ખે. ખુનાયાત્રક્ષાર્થા, પતન નામું નામું લે. ખેના સુંગાના કૂર્યાયા કુર્યાયા કુર્યાયા કુર્યાયા કુર્યાયા કુર્યાયા तर्ने मी ह्यें केंस्र ४७ तस्र ४३ ईवरकेव मारस्य महास्य ह्ये स्टिन महार होता हो स म्रे'ग्वर्यते'भ्र्य्यः र्हेग्वराकुर्ग्वरा येग्वरायर्देशत्वर्र्रेन्यायते'र्देवर्क्व १५ बदायका र्देबार्क्बर ४० मा. क्रियाकार्यकरकाः ग्रीका र्द्रकायोबरामहिन्दे, कार्यह्र्याः ग्रीचा र्थे५'रु८' र्देब'र्कव' 👊 दें'रेवा'यदी' गलु८'गीश'सुव्य'यदी' ५८५'थीग'वेब'वेश'सूर' रु. स्टायह्यायापत्वाप्त्रींपाञ्चे र्वेयास्त्रुत्यातुत्रापतिःभुत्यातुः र्वेतः र्वतः १० धायरीः धेर:५वुर:बर्डर:पदे:बॅर:षर: र्देब:ढंब: १८ ध:रे:षर: रर:पबेब:ग्री<sup>ब</sup>: धेर:५वुर: दर्शे दर्गेय छोत्र असे देश येत्र सर्दि हो तत्त्वा मी दर्श से मार्से मार्से मार्से स्थापित स्थित र्निर्ज्ञान, ४०४४ वर्षायपुर, जैया. घटना यशियातपुर, यशिर. सूचा. सूच. सूचा. सूचा. सूचा. सूचा. सूचा. सूच. ली मेर्बस्त्र्यं क्रेमिल् में पर्प्रमुख ४० सीयम क्रील. ४०४४ में १११ पर्प्रमुख ४४ सी

त्र्युग'गै'न्दुश्यर्थंगश्च श्चेग'नर्गिन्गित्वे श्चुर-न्धन्थियः २०११ ठव्यत्रे क्रायत्वे प्रमानिक्ष्यः विद्याः १५०११ ठव्यत्रे क्रायत्वे क्रियः विद्याः विद्याः

स्तुष्ट्रसः १ सीयमः श्रीष्ट्रः ४०४४ श्र. १० स्तुष्ट्रसः ४० सी ८१ लूट्रशालयः ८५ मीयायधियः १८ यद्द्याः ग्रीयः योषः यद्द्रश्रः शाल्याः स्थान् । १ मीयः यद्द्रश्रः स्वीयः १० स्तुष्ट्रसः भीयः विवाययः स्वीयः १० स्तुष्ट्रसः भीयः स्वीयः स्वी

# ४.७ तञ्जूमा मी 'बी' प्रति' के अ' प्रति ते प्रति प्रति प्रति । ४०१४ ठठा अति । अमा से स्थाप्ति स्थाप्ति । प्रति प

न्धन्ये प्रमाणित्र विष्या वर्षे वर्

न्यन्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विष्य

दक्र-खि.शु.वट. रेति-लुवा.वट्ट.बी. वाखु.इ.क्.जी.व.के.च.कुष. ट्रश्न.त्र-देव्.क्.व्या.व्या.व्या.

सद्ध्यः १५ सीयमः श्रीक्, ४०४४ श. १ सी सद्ध्यः १ सी सद्ध्यः १ सी सद्ध्यः १५ सीयमः श्रीक्, ४०४४ श्रीक्, ४०४४ श्रीक, ४०४४ श्रीक, विकालक, विकालक,

## तचुगानी ले नते के भारति न सुन् प्रता करा सुना से न मासुका मा

तम् ने में स्वास्त्र क्षेत्र बि.सेंग्राणी तम् सून्य क्षेत्र स्वास्त्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

क्र्याया क्षेत्र वित्र हें मार्च चुर्ले प्यति खुराया क्षेत्र क्षेत

क्ट्रिंग: मुनः महिः याः नमाम्यो महिनः क्रिंगः महिनः महिन क्ट्रिंगः महिनः महिन क्ट्रिंगः महिनः महिन्नः महिन्

च्या-पठन्-अर्द्न-यावन्त्री।

कृष्ण्याःकृत्वाःत्रम् विचायतः कृष्ण्याः विचायतः कृष्ण्याः विचायतः विच

र्साणिषः र्र्वाक्षः वित्रः विष्यः वित्रः वितः वित्रः वित्

कर्ल्ड्चां श्चीयः विषयः श्वीयः विषयः विषय

न्तु अप्तावि न्यो म्ह्या क्ष्यं कृष्णं वि प्रति वि प्रति कृष्णं वि प्रति वि प्रति वि प्रति वि प्रति वि प्रति वि

# त्र्युग'गै'लै'नते'रेश'तही'न्धन'थेग' ४०४४ ठव'सते'कत्र्ह्या

दः र्श्वेषाचेरसः । प्रतिभावसः न्ययाय्वेरान्त्रन्त्यः हैसार्वे । १०११-१०१६ मीः मुणार्थेरसायकरान्द्यायभुरावेनामीः मेसायनेवसायसायर्थसः प्रते मेसार्वेन्द्रन्त्र्ये मीः सुणार्थेन्सायकरान्द्र्या

#### **इ.७ ष्य८मादस्य उदामी तत्रुमा युव्यामी मार्के उदावस्य देशा**

ली स्वादान्तरः हमानस्तुः त्यापार्क्ष्वामान्यतः निभावामान्तरः त्यापार्कः विष्याः न्यः त्यापान्त्रः त्यापार्क्ष्यमाय्यः व्याप्तः व्यापतः व्याप्तः व्याप्तः व्यापतः व्याप्तः व्यापतः व्याप्तः व् इम्.बि.ली। इम्.बि.ली। इम्.बे.ली। इम्.बे.ली।

द्रियाः त्र्र्येताः स्त्रात्र्यं त्र्यं त्रं त्र्यं त्रं त्र्यं त्यं त्र्यं त्

## इ.१ में भितः १० चमामा करे घनमा प्रमा

चर्याचा.कपु.सचन्ना.जन्ना.क्ष्रींचा.स. न्नाह्मी.चर्न्नाची-स्पूर्यंत्रपु.खे.च.सेंजा.ली क्ष्मः ४४-०५-४०४४ जन्नः भ्रीजात्तच.बट्मीः नान्नक्षन्नाः क्ष्रीं क्ष्रीं.क्षेत्रः चित्रप्त्रींनाः क्ष्रीं. त्रींचान्नक्षः त्रात्त्रच्याः व्यात्त्रच्याः व्यात्त्रच्याः व्यात्त्रच्याः व्यात्त्रच्याः क्ष्रीं क्ष्रात्त्रच्याः व्यात्त्रच्याः व्याव्याः व्यात्त्रच्याः व्यात्त्यः व्यात्त्रच्याः व्यात्त्रच्याः व्यात्त्रच्याः व्यात्त्रच्याः व्यात्रच्याः व्यात्त्रच्याः व्यात्रच्याः व्यात्त्रच्याः व्यात्रच्याः व्यात्रच्याः व्यात्त्रच्याः व्यात्रच्याः व्यात्यः व्यात्त्रच्याः व्यात्यः व्यात्

# य.य ॲप्तमार्चन्रभुन्द्रं ध्रैरावर्डें रक्तुः भ्रुन्याहरती

ष्ट्, णुम्बास्त्र्यात्र्य्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र् याःपीःकुमीःपटायम्बान्त्रः सूर्यमास्त्रः सूर्यमास्त्रम् सूर्यमास्त्रम् सूर्यमास्त्रम् सूर्यमास्यः स्थानस्यः सूर्यमास्यः सूर्यमास्यः सूर्यमास्यः सूर्यमास्यः सूर्यमास्यः स्थानस्यः स्थानस्यः सूर्यमास्यः सूर्यम्यस्यः सूर्यमास्यः सूर्यमास्यः सूर्यमास्यः सूर्यमास्यः सूर्यमास्यः स्थानस्यः स्थानस्यः सूर्यम्यस्यः सूर्यस्यः सूर्यम्यस्यः सूर्यम्यस्यः सूर्यम्यस्यः सूर्यम्यस्यः सूर्यम्यस्यः सूर्यम्यस्यः सूर्यम्यस्यः सूर्यस्यः स्थानस्यः स्थानस्यः सूर्यस्यस्यः सूर्यस्यः सूर्यस्यः स्थानस्यः स् ड्रम्.खे.ली लुषेश्चात्त्रस्य हुंच्याक्ष्यं विट्यांस्य विवासायम्यस्य प्रविसाधीः क्षूम्यात्रस्य म्यान्त्रस्य विद्यात्य क्ष्यात्रस्य क्षयात्रस्य क्ष्यात्रस्य क्ष्यात्रस्य क्ष्यात्रस्य क्ष्यात्रस्य क्षयः क्ष्यात्रस्य क्षयः क्ष्यात्रस्य क्षयः क्षयः क्ष्यात्रस्य क्षयः क्ष्यात्रस्य क्षयः क्ष्यात्रस्य क्षयः क्ष्यात्रस्य क्षयः क्षयः

त्रम् अस्ति सुंव क्रिक्त सुंव क्रिक्त स्व क्र क्रिक्त स्व क्र स्व क्रिक्त स्व क्र क्रिक्त स्व क्रिक्त स्व क्रिक्त स्व क्रिक्त स्व क्रिक्त स्व क्र क्रिक्त स्व क्रिक्त स्व क्रिक्त स्व क्रिक्त स्व क्रिक्त स्व क्र

## इ.८ ईं-रु.पालेयाते. हालेशाचामाईं रेश १ मा

तयर् द्रः मूंटःक्र्रं जीया बीचाया तरः जी जावाया विष्टः सूर्या स्थाया विष्टः सूर्या स्थाया विष्टः सूर्यः स्थाया स्थाया विष्टः सूर्यः स्थाया स्याया स्थाया स्

सदः तम्भूमान्म् प्राप्तः बुःचःस्याः त्यन्क्र्माः प्रतः व्यम्क्र्माः स्वापः व्यम् स्वापः स्वा

मुर्मार्ष्,जी. मूर्यन्म्,मुर्यः, म्यायः स्थायः मुर्यः म्यायः मुर्यः म्यायः मुर्यः मुर्यः स्थाः मुर्यः मुर्यः म ययः गुष्यः प्रम्यः मुर्यः मुर्यः मुर्यः म्यायः मुर्यः मुर्य

#### इ.स क्षेर्रकृतियम् सेर्स्टुर्स् सुर् सुर त्युवाक्षेत्रुर् कीर्कर्माने विकास

स्याणी प्रमाणील्यः चीड्रचीयार्ष्ट्रस्याङ्गीयार्ज्ञात्वे स्वीतार्णीयार्थ्यात्वे स्वीतार्णी स्वीत्राच्याः चीड्रचीयार्ज्ञात्वे स्वात्वे स्

याबर्या हुव. शु.श्रुरां ताब्र ह्मां शाय विद्या शु.श्रुरां भीता विद्या व

चर्नावरः मिलुरामेशः मॅरायग्रह्माम्यराम्यर्भशः विष्यः मिल्याम्यः मिल्यः मिल्याम्यः मिल्यः मिल्याम्यः मिल्यः मिल्यः मिल्याम्यः मिल्यः मिल

क्री.श्री-द्र्य्तं त्यन्या क्षेत्रं स्वाप्तयन क्षेत्रं स्वाप्तयन क्षेत्रं स्वाप्त्य क्षेत्रं स्वाप्त्रं क्षेत्रं स्वाप्त्य स

#### य. ध र्मेमायान्यान्यान्य

## क्ष मेशरीमाश्चीदायमुवाद्गरायमेवाना

त्रिया. द्वेश. स्वेश. येश. ४५ व्हेंब.जन्न. जीयान्य. यटस. म्री. व्हेंब.जूज. प्रेश. देंच. जन्म. विश्व. प्रेश. विश्व. विश्य

म् १० महक्ष्म प्री म् १० महक्ष्म प्री म् १० महक्ष्म प्री म् १० महक्ष्म प्री म् १० महक्ष्म प्रा म

# रम्यायर्क्ट्रिन्द्र्द्र्यः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रं व्याप्त्रं व्यापत्रं व्याप्त्रं व्याप्त्

श्र-प्रचलायक्त्री. धुंद्र. कुंद्राचार्थ्या, पंट्रचार्या, चींत्राच्या, चिंत्राच्या, चींत्राच्या, चींत्रच्या, चींत्रच्या,

क्ष्रिं त्य वीच कु. जी. श्रिं तीय त्यूं र कु. जी क्षर्य त्यूं कुर स्त्रे र वीच्या त्या त्यूं तीय त्यूं तीय त्य वीच्या कु. या विष्या क्षर्य त्यूं कु. या त्यूं तीय त्यूं तीय त्यूं तीय त्यूं त् चीलाली. क्यूचीयाक्ष्याक्ष्याच्याच्याच्या. ३४ वाचित्राचीयात्राक्षेत्रासीयाची स्विचार्जीक्षे. वाटात्रक्त्यीयात्रात्राह्णे. वाच्याचित्राच्यां स्विचाचित्राच्याः

# ट्यून। विज्ञान्त्री-विक्राह्म्याःजनः कूटमानाःमीःश्रीट्रायिट्रहोः ट्र्यायाय्वयःत्रयःमीः

- ठःकसः ५८ त्वचसः १ में वाष्याः श्रीः खु ५ प्ययः खु वासः प्ययः विष्यः वाष्यः वाष्
- र्व मुी तो स्व प्रिंग मुन्ति । त्याव प्रमु प्राप्त क्षेत्र त्याव प्रमु प्राप्त । व्याव प्रमु प्रमु प्राप्त । व्याव प्रमु प्राप्त । व्याव प्रमु प्राप्त । व्याव प्रमु प्रम

#### श्चेषायद्वेष प्रमाम्यका सुर्वा

- तः क्रीजायनः वटायर्ष्यन् वचा यया क्रीय्यायनः न्या स्त्रीयसः क्रीयायनः व
- ५. मूँ-भुेल.पड्रेच.कुं.पड्र्ट.क्ट्र.कुं. सूंश्रायनर.यचवा.क्वंवाश्रा.वुंद्र.चूंच.लश्रा. श्रुंश.

## वरप्रदेव:क्यःबा

- ५. श्वीरायहरमी त्वुःश्वतःर्रमाश्चान्त्रेशःश्चीतः मेंदात्रयेवामहर्द्रमें प्रदेश्यः इक्षेम् स्याप्तस्रे म्याप्तः न्याप्ति स्थाप्ति स्थापति स्थाप्ति स्थापति स

 $\alpha$ .  $\chi = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} -$ 

#### वर्जे मुगमर दर्के र प्रचेश

२०. मृत्युरम्भिः द्वरायतेः र्वेद्यस्यायस्य स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वापतः

# 

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१३. प्यमः तहंस्रः मान्दर्द्भः मान्दर्द्भः मान्दर्दः मान

प्रचित्रकार्ट्य क्ष्मिश्चायाय स्त्रिकाक्षा क्ष्मिय स्त्रिकाय स्

क्रम. ४७ सीयभाष्टीस्. ४०४४ **डा.** २० सपुक्रम. २० सी नश्चेत्र.खेत्र.केय.खेतु.चोर्शर.संह्या.चर्निम.चर्निम.चर्निम.चर्निम.क्रम.स्.ड्य. ५ सपु क.पह्ता.चीत.हे. टेनज.पड्निंट.रेटज.क्रम.क्र्याम.क्रम.क्रम.क्रम.स्.ड्य. ५ सपु २८. ७ म्रीम.सं.चरिय. १ म्रीम.पह्नमम.चर्लिम.नर्मिम.क्रम.क्रम.स्.च्या. ५० स्.

# 

प्रमामिक्षास्ताम् ।

स्वामिक्षिक्षास्ताम् ।

स्वामिक्षिक्षास्ताम ।

स्वामिक्षिक्षास ।

स्वामिक्षिक्ष ।

स्वामिक्षिक्ष ।

स्वामिक्ष ।

## र्शेशर्देवा

- ਸ਼ਰਾਪੜ੍ਹੀ ਸ਼ਰਾਪੜ੍ਹੀ ਸ਼ਰਾਪੜ੍ਹੀ ਸ਼ਰਾਪੜ੍ਹੀ ਬੁਸ਼ਰੀ ਪ੍ਰਤਾਸ਼ੀ ਪ੍ਰਤਾਸ਼ੀ ਸ਼ਰਾਪੜ੍ਹੀ ਸ਼ਰਾਪੜ੍
- व. मायाश्चिनः मोन्दिमान्धेः चादाः व्यवन्त्रः मोन्दिन् मोन्द्रः व्यवन्त्रः मोन्दिन् मोन्द्रः व्यवन्त्रः मोन्दिन् मोन्द्रः व्यवन्त्रः मोन्द्रम् व्यवन्त्रः व्यवन्तः व्यवन्त्रः व्यवन्तः वयवन्तः व्यवन्तः व्यवन्तः व्यवन्तः व्यवन्तः व्यवन्तः व्यवन्तः वयवन्तः वयवन

प्रविद्यान्ति स्त्रात्त्र क्ष्यात्त्र क्षयत्त्र क्षयत्त्र क्षयत्त्र क्षयत्त्र क्ष्यात्त्र क्ष्य क्ष्यत्य क्षयत्त्र क्ष्यत्य क्षयत्त्र क्षयत्त्र क्षयत्त्र क्षयत्य क्षयत्य क्षयत्त्र क्षयत्य क्षयत

क्ष्रिं स्वेत्र स्वेत्र स्व १० स्वुक्षः त स्वया स्व १०१४ म् १०१४ म् १० स्वुक्षः त स्वया स्व १०१४ म् १०१ स्व १

# तः वार्थेट्र मुन्न क्या क्ष्यं क्षयं क्ष्यं क्ष्यं

स्तिः व्ययमःविभःक्री-रिश्चेष्वामःविन्दिष्ट्, कःप्रह्मां चीयःस्र्री-प्रपटः, ख्रीयःह्मामःक्रिःविनः क्षेः व्ययमःविभःक्ष्यःक्ष्यं स्वयःविन्दः क्षेत्रःक्ष्यामःक्षेः प्रयः क्षेत्रःक्ष्यः व्ययःविभःक्षः व्ययःविभःक्षः व्यवःविभःविनःक्षः व्यवःविभःविनःक्षः व्यवःविभःविनःक्षः व्यवःविभःविनःक्षः व्यवःविभःविनःक्षः व्यवःविभःविः विभःविभःविः विभःविः विष्वः विभःविः विभःविः विभःविः विष्वः विभःविः विष्वः विभःविः विष्वः विभःविः विष्वः विभःविः विष्वः विभःविः विष्वः वि

त्याः स्वाक्ष्यः व्याक्ष्यः व्याक्ष्यः व्याक्ष्यः व्याक्षः व्यावक्षः व्याकषः व्याक्षः व्यावक्षः व्यावक्यः व्यावक्षः वित्यवक्षः व्यावक्षः वित्यः वित्यः वित्यवक्षः वित्यः वित्यः वित्यः वित्यः वित्यः वित्यः व्यावक्षः वित्यः वि

#### ग्रिश्व प्रदेशश

यः द्वान्द्वर्व्यान्त्र्वे प्रत्ये क्ष्यः क्षयः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः क्षयः क्षय

- 4. क्र्यांश्वादयन्त्रीयः वियःह्र्याः ह्याः ह्याः ह्याः स्वाद्याः प्रत्येवाः ह्याः स्वाद्याः स्व
- द्वा सुवायत्वे व्यायत्वे व्याययं द्वायाय् द्वायाय्याय् द्वायाय् द्वायाय्वायय् द्वायय् द्वायय्ययः द्वायय्ययः द्वायय्ययः द्वायय्ययः द्वाययः द्वायः द्वाययः
- क्रूंगशःक्र्रम्भःविचःद्रः अःश्रेःयगदःयत्वः चह्नाःविचःर्कः वर्षेः अद्युः मह्नः वर्षः
   क्रूंगशःक्र्रम्भःविचःद्रः अःश्रेःयगदःवत्वः चह्नमःविचःर्कः वर्षेः अद्युः मह्नः वर्षः
- त् क्रियात्र विश्वयात्र प्रत्य प्रत्
- क्ष्मश्रायस्म्रीश त्राश्चित्रात्त्र विष्णः म्र्निन्नः म्राण्यात्र व्याप्तात्र विष्णः विषणः विष्णः विषणः विष्णः विषणः विषणः

हैं क्. ४०४४ ड. १२ सपुक्र. ४४ ती विश्वास्त के स्टेस्स विश्वास विश्वास

#### a. বস্কুমর্শ্রকাশ্<u>ট</u>িশাধ্যমর্শ্রকা

# ब.१ तत्त्व्याःमीःबीःमार्धेमाः येगम्भः श्रुद्धः निधनः येग्यः १०११ उदः सदीः पश्चितः श्री

स्वार्ण्ट्रम्न्त्रित्वाम् स्वार्ण्या वित्रम्भ्रम् स्वार्ण्याम् स्वार्ण्याम्याम् स्वार्ण्याम् स्वार्ण्याम्यायः स्वार्ण्याम् स्वार्ण्यान्याम् स्वार्ण्याम् स्वार्ण्याम् स्वार्ण्याम् स्वार्ण्याम् स्वार्ण

ર્ફ્રેન્.ગું. ક્ર્યાત્ર.-ધ્રમ્ય.ગુંત્ર. પશ્ચિમાં મુખ. સ્પર્ટ, ભ્રમ્ય. ક્ર્યાન્ફ્રેયાત્રાદ્દેવ.જૂર્યાત્ર. ક્ર્ ક્રિમ્.ગું. ક્ર્યાત્રાત્ર ક્રિયા.બુંન્ય. પશ્ચિમાં મુખ. સ્પર્ટ, બુંના.ફ્રેયાત્રાત્રાં.લુંનેત્ર.પ્રદ્દેવ.જૂર. ક્ स्थाणी

पद्गे, प्र्याप्तचार्यस्याच्याः यद्भीयाः चर्मीयः चर्मियः व्याप्ताः व्यापतः व्याप

स्रिक्स. श्रीक्स. ४०४४ **!!** २२ स्तुष्ट्रस. ४० स्री व्यक्ष. ४० स्री क्ष. ४०४४ श्रीक. व्यक्ष. व

#### ब.र त्युवा नी खत्य ची न्धन खेवा २०११ उत्या मुनः पश्चन विका

स्रम्यत्ययन्त्रन्त्र्वास्त्रः स्र्यायन्त्रिम्यायः विष्णायन्त्रम्यः विषणः विष्णः विष्ण

श्रम्यात्त्वर्ग्न्त्र्वं स्वतः स्वान्त्र्यं स्वतः स्वान्त्रं स्वतः स्वान्त्रं स्वतः स्वान्त्रं स्वतः स्वान्त्रं स्वतः स

त्या. चीतः श्राक्ष्यां श्री विष्या क्ष्यां विष्या क्ष्यां विष्या क्ष्यां विष्या विषया विष

તથા. મૈતા.શ્રીં-પ્રગાફ્સ તાલા. માલા સ્વાના સ્વાના

८ट्मैन भ्रूरिर लूरे खेर भ्रूर चूंबा तथा प्रचेता ची विषय ची प्रचेत खेरा विषय के स्था विषय के स्य

म् 17 मदुष्ट्रमा में ली जिस्ता क्ष्रिया क्ष्रिय

## a.द तत्त्वृगानी कु नर्देश खता की नधुन ध्येग २०११ ठवा सती प्रसुन र्जीश

चल्चा-र्म्स-स्ने. कत्ह्चा-बीच-जाब-ट्ली व्याप्त-प्रमेन्स्ने. कत्ह्चा-बीच-जाब-ट्ली व्याप्त-प्रमेन्से. कत्ह्चा-बीच-जाब-ट्ली व्याप्त-प्रमेन्से. व्याप-बी-क्ष-प्रमेन्से. प्रमान-प्रमेन्से. क्ष्य-प्रमेन्स. क्षय-प्रमेन्स. क्ष्य-प्रमेन्स. क्ष्य

क्रे. पर्चिया, यु. म्रीया, यु. प्रस्था, यु.

40 ती

विश्वास्त के स्थान के

# बः तञ्जना मी प्रदेश स्वाका श्रीमा प्रमृत्रिया विश्वश्चर प्रमृत्र स्वाका स्वाका स्वाका स्वाका स्वाका स्वाका स्व

क्ष्मां प्रस्ति स्वार्म् स्वार्म् स्वार्म् स्वार्म् स्वार्म् स्वार्म स्वार्म

चे.क्षेत्रकायान्त्रेस.कु.त्य. र्यू वाकाक्षण.कू.स्याणी प्रमान्यत्रेस.कु.त्य.कु.

त्रमुक्का १ सी पह्मा मीयः प्रवर्ण प्रविधान्त में स्थान मीयः स्थान मीयः स्थान स्थान

# मृत्य। मृत्या तत्त्रुपा'मी'त्रपाया क्याप्टान्यस्यते प्रथमा सुर्वे स्थाप्टान्यस्य स्थाप्टान्यस्य स्थाप्टान्यस्य स्थाप्टा

कःतह्न्यां चीनःक्ष्यकान्त्रप्रम्यात्रान्त्रान्त्र ह्याः स्वान्त्रप्ता क्ष्याः चित्रप्ता चित्रपत्ता चित्रपत्त चित्रपत्ता चित्रपत्ता चित्रपत्ता चित्रपत्ता चित्रपत्ता चित्रपत्ता चित्रपत्ता चित्रपत्त

चर्ष्य्यास्त्रेः विष्यास्त्रम् विषयास्त्रम् विषयास्त्रम् विषयास्य स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः

व. मैल.लूट्य.कूर्यंत्र.यंत्र.मुंश. क्रॅंट.क्यंत्रस्य.क्र्य.च्यंत्रस्य.क्र्य.च्यंत्रस्य.क्र्य.च्यंत्रस्य.क्र्य.च्यंत्रस्य.क्र्य.च्यंत्रस्य.क्र्य.च्यंत्रस्य.क्र्य.च्यंत्रस्य.क्र्य.च्यंत्रस्य.क्रंत्रस

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- त्म्, तड्रेष, तवच न्म्, तप्त, मूंक, तर्ने नक, म्बर्म, मुक्ष, तचच नक्ष, स्था, व्यव्या, व्या, व्यव्या, व्यव्या, व्यव्या, व्यव्या, व्यव्या, व्यव्या, व्यव्यः, व्यव्यः,

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- यः क्रीयामालुराष्ट्रेमालीयार्याद्वात्त्रेमा क्षेत्राह्वा क्षेत्रा क्षेत्र क्षेत्रा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र

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- म्बार्या निर्मा निरम निर्मा न

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णृष्युं प्रेलट. यर्ने बीट्याई चीश. ययर्ने ट्रेल्ट्रे माद्राखें याच्या स्थान होता स्थान स्

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# Summary Resolution of the Proceedings of the Eighth Session of the Third Parliament of Bhutan.

#### 1. Proceedings of the Opening Ceremony

The Eighth Session of the Third Parliament of Bhutan commenced on the 11<sup>th</sup> Day of the 9<sup>th</sup> Month of the Water Male Tiger Year, corresponding to 4<sup>th</sup> November, 2022. His Majesty The Druk Gyalpo was received with the traditional Chibdrel Ceremony and the Opening Session commenced with the Zhugdrel-phunsum Tshog-pai Ten-drel.

# Translation of His Majesty's Address to the Parliament by His Majesty The King

Recently, I met a 27-year-old woman who has a four-year-old son. She works in a café, and makes Nu. 12,500 a month. Her house rent is Nu. 7,750. She is her family's sole breadwinner. I was dismayed to hear about her struggles supporting her family and trying to make ends meet.

Thimphu is seen as a place of opportunities for our youth. But the young people I met in Thimphu face many challenges. They work long hours, six days a week. But they make less than the average monthly rent for an apartment. They live with roommates and pool their incomes just to get by.

When we have a fever and sore throat, we know that we are sick. Similarly, when our youth are struggling to make ends meet, this is a symptom that our country is unwell.

We have been well-aware of our problems for a while now. A lot of work has gone into trying to address them. We have drawn up strategies, plans and policies. We have sent our best Bhutanese to top Universities abroad, and our officials on study tours to bring in fresh ideas and solutions. We have even recruited foreign and local consultants. We have set up commissions and departments, and held meeting after meeting to try to crack the issues we face. Despite all our hard work, we have failed to produce results. This is a matter of grave concern.

However, the ongoing national efforts for transformation gives me hope. For the first time since I became King 16 years ago, I see a new dawn over the horizon. There is a perceptible difference in our efforts this time. There has been a shift in attitudes towards work, and a greater sense of concern, seriousness and urgency, even as we tackle the increasing volume of work.

I want to thank the members of the National Assembly and National Council for supporting this national endeavour.

I also want to express my appreciation to the Opposition Party, who has not only stood in solidarity with the government during the pandemic to keep our country safe, but also continues to support the ongoing transformation efforts. This shows that our Opposition Party understands the importance of the task at hand, and prioritises the wellbeing of our country and people over any political mileage that they could gain. This augurs well for the future of our democracy.

Our civil servants have put in tremendous time and effort to battle the pandemic. In the transformation process, the focus is once again on them. With increasing workload and having to adjust to many changes, they have been under more stress. They have shouldered their responsibilities admirably, placing the welfare of the nation above self-interest. I appreciate their dedication and service.

It is difficult for elected governments to introduce change, even if they are beneficial for the country. Whereas a new, finished bridge is welcomed by the people, not everyone is willing to contribute, participate and make sacrifices during construction. Our government, led by the Prime Minister, has been fearless and firm in their resolve to carry out the transformation process, which we all deeply appreciate.

This monumental transformation taking place in the country today would not have been possible without our people's understanding and support. Moreover, the ongoing work stems from the aspirations

of our people, who are well aware of our problems, as well as the steps needed to course-correct for our present and future.

As a nation, we are at an inflection point. Our actions today will determine the course of our future, and put us either in the path of success or failure. There will not be any more opportunities, and we have no choice but to work with the greatest sense of urgency.

In the past, Bhutan relied heavily on income from hydropower to drive national development and growth. This is no longer the case. Major projects like Punatshangchu 1 and Kholongchu have cost us heavy losses and increased national debt. They remain incomplete even after more than a decade. Progress in the energy sector has made electricity cheaper in India, which means the hydropower we produce is becoming less and less competitive.

Socio-economic development, to improve the lives of our people, requires capital investments. Bhutan has relied mainly on foreign grants and loans, which makes us extremely vulnerable.

We may look to trade to support economic growth. But today our balance of trade is in deficit. We import far more than we export. Just like a person whose expenses exceed income remains poor, a country with more imports than exports grows poorer. Our weak economy, low productivity and negligible levels of technological adoption creates an environment that suppresses opportunities for learning and growth.

It is impossible to drastically raise wages in such a situation, unless the country irresponsibly borrows large amounts of money to distribute freely to supplement incomes.

Our youth are left with no choice but to seek opportunities elsewhere. While Australia has become emblematic of this trend, we know that there are Bhutanese working in almost 100 countries across the world. We can only expect more of them to leave in the coming years, if our situation does not improve.

Maybe we accept this for the present, expecting that our children will surely be better off later on. For our children to succeed, they must receive a good education. The reality is that the education we are giving them today falls short of global standards. By failing to equip them with the skills and competencies needed for the 21st century, we are putting their futures at risk.

As a small country with a small population, it should have been easier for Bhutan to achieve our goals. But we have some major administration and management issues. Our operating costs and the cost of delivering services are high. Our operational efficiency is low. There are systemic weaknesses, gaps, and inefficiencies, leading to huge wastage. There is little accountability. The amount

of resources, time and effort spent does not produce corresponding results. It takes four people to do one person's job, costs two or three times more, and takes two or three times longer. I am deeply concerned that we will not progress further at the rate we are going.

There is no need to be embarrassed, upset, distressed, or alarmed. But we must be deeply concerned. There is no shame in acknowledging past mistakes. But we cannot continue making the same mistakes going forward. We may have failed once, but we cannot afford to fail again. Our task ahead is to bring about change and transformation, and radically improve the lives of our people. This is not the time to shift the responsibility to someone else. It is important that our people identify the nature and extent of our problems, and recognise that now is the time to take ownership to fix them.

As we undertake this monumental task, some people may ask if we are ready.

If we start with doubt and hesitation, we will never be ready. I am confident that Bhutan is ready for change, and that we must accomplish it as soon as possible.

Others, who understand the importance of our endeavour, may still advocate for a slower and less disruptive pace of change.

The fact remains that our situation has never been more critical. We have numerous challenges and a tremendous amount of work, and time is running out. If we are in the middle of a great river, and our only option is to swim ashore, we cannot expect to emerge dry and comfortable. I firmly believe that we must act as swiftly as possible to address all our problems, and avert the risks that threaten our very future.

Some people may wonder if transformation and change means that our national objectives have changed.

Our national goals and objectives as a country will never change. Our goals remain the same- to fulfill the aspirations of our people, by strengthening national sovereignty and security, and ensuring the wellbeing and happiness of our people now and in the future. It is our manner and approach to work that is changing.

If we continue working in the same manner as before, we will fail to achieve our objectives, and bring suffering upon our people. This will be a great moral transgression on our part. On the other hand, our greatest achievement will be bringing about the right changes and successfully averting a bleak future.

Some of you may ask, will we succeed?

Yes, we will succeed because we must succeed. Failure is not an option. Why? Ask yourself, what is the purpose of undertaking

transformation and change? Is it for me? Is it for you? No. It is for us- for all the people of Bhutan, and for future generations.

We are working for a noble purpose. The Bhutanese are a people of great integrity and strength. We are a united people. If we are firm in our resolve, we will surely succeed. We need strong and able leaders for this task. Even though our population is small, we have many capable and dependable people to lead the way.

I do not mean success will be automatic or easy. If we work handin-hand and pledge ourselves in the service of the nation, we will succeed.

It is only when all our people are genuinely invested in our future, take ownership, shoulder responsibility, and hold ourselves and one another accountable and to higher standards, that we will accomplish what we have set out to do.

Consider the increasing amount of litter in our cities and towns. From time to time, we see volunteers from different sections of society carrying out cleaning campaigns, toiling outside to clean up public spaces, driven by a genuine sense of service to the community. At the same time, we also have many people who litter thoughtlessly. If one hand picks up litter but the other hand keeps throwing it, we will always have a problem. Which group do you belong to?

This equally applies to all that we are doing to pursue our national objectives. If one hand is used to undo the other hand's work, we will not move forward. As a society, it is time for us to join hands, and work with a common purpose.

Next, you may ask, what might impede transformation?

First, we need money. While adequate funds will make our task easier, insufficient funds will hamper progress.

Second, while it is easy to make changes, it is much harder to sustain them. Any improvements that have been introduced must be institutionalised. They must be enduring and ubiquitous. Take the example of a thermometer— applying heat will raise the mercury and give us a higher reading, but it will return to zero as soon as the heat is removed. Unlike a thermometer, our work should be built on progress, and not be reversed as soon as we ease our efforts.

Finally, change must extend to our people, if they are to be readied for the future. As a Buddhist Kingdom, Bhutanese are a compassionate people, with a strong moral compass and sense of community. These are admirable qualities. However, we also need to have the skills, abilities and professionalism necessary to thrive in the 21st century. Our mindset and approach to work must reflect the demands of the 21st century. By and large we are unacquainted

with such an outlook, and this is where we have to prepare our people for change.

It is far easier to make structural and administrative changes than to change mindsets. This is a difficult and challenging but nevertheless necessary task.

When will we see the results of our efforts?

We will see results in three stages.

We are already beginning to see some results. There are structural changes in the civil service to bring greater clarity to an agency's goals, roles and responsibilities. More importantly, there is a visible change in our civil servants' attitude and approach to work. There is a greater focus on accountability and attention to detail. There are higher expectations and lower tolerance for lapses and oversight.

For example, it was reported that the Bank of Bhutan (BoB) was penalised by the Royal Monetary Authority (RMA) for a system failure that shutdown BoB for 3 days. In the past, such lapses that caused a great deal of inconvenience to the public would have gone unnoticed. At most, the bank would have gotten a slap on the wrist and be asked to submit a letter of explanation.

This reflects a much larger change in mindset and attitude within the bureaucracy. In this instance, RMA not only levied a substantial fine, but also required BOB to submit a business continuity plan to be prepared for any contingencies in the future. This is an extremely good sign for things to come. We are starting to see things through from start to end. We are acknowledging problems, taking others to task, and ensuring lapses are corrected.

Another example is from the Election Commission of Bhutan (ECB). 15 years after we introduced democracy in Bhutan, we see that the ECB has raised the bar for being elected into office. Democracy was introduced in Bhutan by His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo, with the wish that we build a strong democracy that will always live up to the expectations of the people, by being the bedrock of integrity, trust and dependability. With many failed democracies the world over, our forefathers laid out a vision for an exemplary democracy with service to people always at the forefront. This means consistently raising our expectations from elected officials. The ECB's new standards reflect a changed mindset within the organization, and shows that they have internalized the spirit of the transformation, and understood their responsibility with greater clarity.

Conversely, we often see things remain in a state of inertia for decades. For example, when the Sustainable Development Fee for Tourism was raised for the first time in over 30 years, it came as a shock. This happened because the SDF had not been revisited at

all in that period. We must not allow democracy to stagnate in the same manner. Rather, we must constantly seek to raise the bar.

We see many new faces in positions of leadership and responsibility. Some may think that this means younger people are being given the opportunity for leadership roles. I would say that competence is being given more weightage. We are making good progress in building a meritocratic system.

I am reassured to see these changes in mindset and approach.

We will begin to see results from the structural, legal, policy, and economic changes in the next 2-3 years. This is the second phase.

The third phase is continuity. This is not a one-time exercise. Rather, change is the only constant. Maintaining this momentum of change means continued assessments, reviews, tracking and monitoring.

Now when we talk about holding agencies and individuals accountable, it does not mean that we want to create a system driven by punishment and fear. We have to ask ourselves, whom do we serve? Not any agency or individual. But the people. Those in leadership positions and responsible for public service delivery must be held accountable. That is the only way to ensure the wellbeing of our people and our continued progress as a country.

There may be some who ask, aren't these goals we have outlined far too ambitious and idealistic for a small country like ours?

We believe that Bhutan is extraordinary- the land of Pelden Drukpa, blessed by Guru Rinpoche and Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyel. If we want to remain exceptional, our efforts should also be exceptional. As a small, developing country sandwiched between two giant neighbours, in an ever-changing world, our only option is to be extraordinary. We must focus all our current efforts to build strong foundations of an extraordinary nation.

As King, I have pledged my life and service for the wellbeing of our country and people. If I had the slightest doubt that our goals were far beyond our reach, I would not encourage our people to pursue them. I am fully confident in the capabilities of our people. I believe that we can achieve everything we set out to do.

At the start, I shared the story of a young mother of a four-year-old child. Her name is Karma Dechen, and she is from Pemagatshel.

Maybe Karma Dechen is watching television now, or she will later. If asked, she might say that I spoke about the importance of transformation and change, how we have failed in the past but must succeed now, and that we will succeed if we all shoulder responsibility and work as a united people. I said this is for the benefit of our country and people.

Maybe she will wonder how this will affect her, Karma Dechen, at a direct and personal level.

Karma Dechen, rest assured that we will do our best to bring about the transformation that our country urgently needs. Your circumstances trouble us just as much, and we are determined to succeed in resolving them.

You have a four-year-old son. If nothing changes, your son's future will be uncertain. This endeavour is so that he will get a good education in Bhutan, and grow up to be a capable young man, a proud Bhutanese who can succeed anywhere in the world.

Today, you are struggling financially. If things don't change, your circumstances will not have improved even when you have grown old. This transformation is so that you will have your own home, money, and the ability to leave your children an inheritance.

In the meantime, the State must do everything it can to empower you. Today you are 27. In 10 years, you will still be only 37. If things don't change now, those 10 years would have passed by in a flash, still leaving you vulnerable and struggling to make ends meet. Empowering you means giving you the opportunity to gain new skills and move on to higher paying jobs, or maybe even hold multiple jobs. It means that you can financially stand on your own

feet. It means enabling your husband to get a good job to supplement your household income, and give your son a better life.

Our efforts are geared towards making our country prosperous, so that wages can rise, and you and your peers can afford a better life.

When I met you, you had tears in your eyes. Those were tears of uncertainty, hardship, and the weight of your responsibilities as a mother who wants to give her son a better life. The purpose of our endeavours is to erase the cause of your tears, to give you security, happiness and peace of mind.

All our efforts are for you. Someday you may decide to have more children. Our efforts are also for them. With our small population, every child is a national treasure. Our objective here is to build a strong foundation and pave the way for your unborn children.

In this journey of nation building, just as the State has to play its part, I know that you too will do so.

## **Opening Speech of the Speaker**

The Speaker in his opening speech expressed his gratitude to His Majesty the King for gracing the opening ceremony and welcomed Her Majesty the Gyaltsuen, Members of the Royal Family, senior government officials, international diplomats and dignitaries and the students to the ceremony.

He expressed gratitude to His Majesty for granting citizenship to families of the armed forces who had census problems and for providing the armies and police personnel the precious opportunity of partaking in the UN peacekeeping mission.

He further expressed his gratitude to His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Gyalsey for visiting the border areas and colleges and offering precious words of advice and also for meeting the Prime Minister and Minister of External Trade of India to enhance the strong ties between the two countries while on the way to attend the state funeral of Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom.

Furthermore, he expressed gratitude to the Religious bodies headed by the Je Khempo for the prestigious oral transmission of the Kuenkhen Kabum and other such rituals.

Likewise, he expressed appreciation on behalf of the Parliament to the government on the reopening of the borders and consequently restarting tourism to facilitate economic development. Subsequently, he presented the agenda of the 8th Session of the Parliament.

Lastly, he offered prayers for the successful conclusion of the 8th session under wise guidance of His Majesty the King, prayers from His Holiness the Je Khenpo and monastic bodies and collective merits of the Bhutanese people.

## 2. Introduction of Bills and Adoption

## 2.1 Gyalsung Bill of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2022

On the 14<sup>th</sup> day of the 9th Month of the Water Male Tiger year corresponding to November 7, 2022, the Speaker read out the Royal Kasho to proceed with the deliberations on the historic Gyalsung Bill of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2022. Following this, Dasho Sonam Kinga, member of the National Service Core Working Group introduced the Bill to the House.

The main objectives of the National Service Program (Gyalsung) are:

To strengthen the security and sovereignty of the country, promote peace and well-being of the people and to endow, empower and enhance the skills, knowledge and values of the youth of Bhutan and contribute meaningfully in serving the Tsawa-Sum. Further, as enshrined in Article 8.1 of the Constitution, the National Service is also a fundamental duty required of all Bhutanese citizens.

Dasho presented that Gyalsung Program consists of not only the Basic Military Training but also specialised training on various lifeskills and national education which shall be imparted to both girls and boys upon attaining the eligibility age. The program comprises three phases of Gyalsung Service Training, National Service Duty and National Service Reserve.

After the presentation by the member of the Core working group, the House deliberated on the Bill comprehensively. While there were no amendments to any sections and chapters of the Bill. The Core Working Group clarified the doubts and queries from the members. The Bill was subsequently put to vote and it was unanimously adopted with all 45 members present and voting, voting in favour of the Bill.

The Bill will be further transmitted to the National Council for deliberation.

(14th Day of the 9th Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to 7 November 2022 )

# 2.2 First Reading and Second Reading of the Civil Service Reform Bill of Bhutan 2022

The member-in-charge of the Bill, Hon'ble Prime Minister moved the motion for introduction and Adoption of the Civil Service Reform Bill of Bhutan 2022. The House unanimously adopted the motion through show of hands.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister in his motion for the Second Reading submitted the principle and background of the Bill. He informed that upon receipt of the Royal Kasho on the need for civil service reform, a Committee was formed led by the Chairperson of the Royal Civil Service Commission. During the course of civil service reform exercise about 46 laws required amendment. These amendments have been submitted comprehensively under one "Omnibus" Bill as Civil Service Reform Bill. He submitted that the objective of the Bill was to strengthen the government ministries and to fix responsibility and accountability on individuals. He also expressed his gratitude to the House for accepting the Bill as an Urgent Bill.

During the deliberation, few members made submissions on the preparedness of the government on implementation of the Bill after its adoption, considering that the number of ministries would be reduced, resulting in the displacement of a minister post. Members also submitted that the main objective of the civil service reform was to restructure the existing framework and develop the human resource and capacity of the civil servants.

In response, the member in-Charge of the Bill informed that the RCSC was already carrying out exercises to develop the capacity and capability of the civil servants. With regard to reduction of a ministry, he informed that the government is prepared to implement the Bill.

Following the deliberation, the House forwarded the Bill to the Good Governance Committee for further review of the Bill.

(14th Day of the 9th Month of Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to 8 November, 2022.)

### Third Reading of the Civil Service Reform Bill of Bhutan 2022.

The Chairperson of the Good Governance Committee from Khatoe-Laya Constituency presented the Third Reading of the Civil Service Reform Bill of Bhutan 2022 and submitted the 5 recommendations of the Committee.

The House deliberated on each clause of the Bill in detail including the five recommendations of the Committee. The House endorsed four out of the five recommendations and the Committee was further directed to review section 31 of the Bill which states, "The Office of the Attorney General shall compound petty offences in accordance with the compounding rules endorsed by National Judicial Commission '' and report to the House. With this, the deliberation of the Third Reading concluded.

(15th Day of the 9th Month of Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to 9 November, 2022)

## Adoption of Civil Service Reform Bill of Bhutan 2022.

Before adoption of the Bill, the Chairperson of the Good Governance Committee submitted the recommendations of the Committee to Section 31 of the Bill. The Committee recommended that the compounding rules be endorsed by the Lhengye Zhungtshog instead of the National Judicial Commission. The House adopted section 31 as recommended by the Committee.

Following the deliberation, the Member-in-charge of the Bill moved the motion for the adoption of the Civil Service Reform Bill of Bhutan 2022. The House adopted the Civil Service Reform Bill of Bhutan with all the 45 Members present and voting, voting in favour of the Bill.

(16<sup>th</sup> Day of the 9<sup>th</sup> Month of Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to 10 November, 2022)

## 2.3. First and second reading on Tax Bill of Bhutan 2022

The Finance Minister, Member-in-charge of the Bill introduced the Tax Bill of Bhutan to the House. The members supported the deliberation on the Bill by show of hands.

Presenting the objectives and background on the Bill, the Finance Minister said that the pandemic and the ongoing war between Ukraine and Russia had negatively impacted the global economy as well as our economy. The main objective of the bill was to improve

the foregin currency reserve by reducing imports and to promote exports through development of priority domestic industries.

During the deliberation, the Opposition Leader and a few other members asked the Committee reviewing the Bill to carefully consider the impact of tax on the consumers, economy and tax policies. Members also raised that in order for the economy to improve, the government should support domestic industries with easy access to industrial raw materials, for example use of dolomite for production of steel and cement. Members also suggested a 100 % increase in custom duty and green tax to promote local industries. Following the deliberation, the Bill was referred to the Economic and Finance Committee for review.

(The 8<sup>th</sup> Day of the 11<sup>th</sup> Month of the Water Male Tiger Year, corresponding to 15 November 2022)

### Third Reading of the Tax Bill of Bhutan, 2022

Presenting the Review Report during the Third Reading of the Tax Bill of Bhutan, 2022, the Chairperson of the Economic and Finance Committee, Member from Gangzur-Minjey constituency, submitted the committee's proposal to increase the tax rate on meat products such as pork and chicken from 20% to 40%, tax on milk from 10% to 20% and sales tax on cheese and butter from 10% to 50%. However, the recommendations were not supported by the House based on show of hands.

Similarly, recommendations were made by the committee to reduce the 100% tax on tobacco products proposed by the Government to 50%, increase the 10% sales tax on cement-based products such as pipes and bricks to 20%, increase the 10% sales tax levied on cables/power lines to 20% and increase the sales tax levied on furniture to 50% wherein the government had proposed to increase to 20% on existing 10%. Upon extensive deliberations, the House did not get the majority and the recommendations were not passed.

The House however passed the recommendation to increase the sales tax on eggs from 0% to 50% and sales tax on cement to 30%, on which the government had proposed an increase to 15% from existing 5%.

Members called for the removal of the 5% Green Tax levied on the purchase of vehicles citing that it was not necessary since the country was known to have very low pollution levels. However, the House failed to support this upon simple majority vote.

Lastly, the Chairperson, in submitting the Review Report pointed out that the report did not include the recommendation on the mobile phone tax proposal, considering substantial mobile phone imports, which was raised during discussion. He presented that out flow of money due to mobile imports amounted to more than Nu. 500 million in 2019, Nu. 1.6 billion in 2020 and Nu. 2.4 billion

in 2021. Further, with the tax relief provided, although more than 122,000 mobile phones were imported, the number of new sim cards availed during that time decreased by more than 19000 for B-mobile and 3000 for Tashi Cell.

The committee submitted that the difference in the number of phones imported and sim cards issued was suspicious and submitted that the issue be discussed in the House. Upon extensive deliberations, the House instructed the Committee to submit all the facts and figures regarding the issue along with the recommendations to the Government. The Third Reading of the Tax Bill of Bhutan, 2022 was concluded.

(On the 24th Day of the 9th Month of the Iron Male Tiger Year, corresponding to the 17 November, 2022)

## Adoption of the Tax Bill of Bhutan, 2022

The motion for the adoption of the Tax Bill of Bhutan, 2022 was moved by the Finance Minister, Member-in-charge of the Bill. Ascertaining support, the House adopted the Bill through majority votes with 45 "Yes" votes and 1 "No" vote out of the 46 Members present and voting.

(On the 25<sup>th</sup> Day of the 9<sup>th</sup> Month of the Iron Male Tiger Year, corresponding to 18 November, 2022)

# 2.4. First and Second Reading of the Property Tax Bill of Bhutan 2022

On November 10, 2022, Minister of Finance, Member-in-charge of the Bill moved the motion for the first reading to introduce and deliberate on the Property Tax Bill of Bhutan 2022. The House supported the introduction and deliberation on the Bill, with show of hands. Subsequently, the Member-in-charge of the Bill moved the motion for the second reading of the Bill during which the statement of objects and reasons, and principle of merits were presented.

The Minister said that the Property Tax Bill 2022 is mainly aimed to revise the tax levied on the lands and buildings based on their values in rural and urban areas. He also said that despite the country having numerous rules and policies related to taxes, there was no Property Tax Act and had been relying on the Revised Taxation Policy of 1992 (RTP 1992) for the past thirty years. Hence, taxation based on the RTP failed to levy fair and equity based taxes although the revised policy had been handy and convenient in the earlier days. The Minister stated that the proposed 0.1 % tax rate on lands based on the taxable land value determined by the Property Assessment and Valuation Agency (PAVA) is one of the minimum rates in the world. Similarly, he informed that 0.1% on all buildings based on the taxable building value will be levied. Therefore, the

Minister said this Bill is an important and historic foundation of taxes. The House deliberated on the aims and objectives of the Bill and the Bill was referred to the Legislative Committee for review and report after it was declared and approved as the Money Bill. This concluded the deliberation of First and Second Reading of the Property Tax Bill 2022.

(On the 17<sup>th</sup> Day of the 9<sup>th</sup> Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to 10 November 2022)

## Third Reading of the Property Tax Bill 2022

The House exhaustively deliberated on the committee's review report of the Property Tax Bill 2022 for third reading on 17, 18 and 21 November 2022 during which the members expressed their support for the revised tax on land and buildings. However, they also submitted that the government should not only levy taxes but accordingly—ensure that the required amenities and facilities are provided to the people. It was also submitted that the shortage of drinking water for weeks in some urban areas should be looked into by the government. Further, the government was reminded to look into fixing a uniform house rent for the private buildings based on the measurement of the rooms similar to that of government quarters as the consequences of the increase in taxes is expected to be passed down to the tenants ultimately.

In response, the Finance Minister clarified that these issues were raised during the Lhengye Zhungtshog meetings and were discussed several times. He said that a 15% surcharge tax on vacant lands is comparatively minimal and is being levied to encourage the landowner who fail to develop despite the provision of all the urban amenities. He added, the government expenditure spent in providing such facilities is being wasted due to the failure of land owners.

The House concluded the deliberation on the Bill after amending section 22 of the Bill as "Subject to any conditions prescribed in the Rules made under this Act, a percentage not exceeding 70% of the amount of building tax payable on Protected Traditional Houses in urban centres shall be remitted" from 50%.

(On the 28th Day of the 9th Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to 21 November 2022)

### Adoption of the Property Tax Bill of Bhutan 2022

The Finance Minister moved the motion to adopt the Property Tax Bill 2022 on 22 November 2022. The House adopted the Bill with majority support of 42 "Yes" votes and 3 Abstain out of 45 members present and voting.

(On the 29<sup>th</sup> Day of the 9<sup>th</sup> Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to 22 November 2022)

## 2.5 Resolution on the First and Second Readings of the Pay Structure Reform Bill of Bhutan 2022

The Minister of Finance, the Member-in-charge of the Pay Structure Reform Bill of Bhutan 2022 introduced the Bill for the First Reading. The House agreed to deliberate the Bill by show of hands.

Subsequently, in the Second Reading, the Member-in-charge of the Bill presented the objective and background of the Bill. The Minister informed that the highest recurrent expenditure consists of pay and allowances and there were more than 30 different types of allowances and benefits which were exclusive of the monthly basic pay. Therefore, the objective of the Bill was to create a clean wage system for the public servant with enhanced transparency.

He also said that the pay structure reform has been included as a part of civil service reform and the ongoing transformations considering the difficulties that will be presented in creating a uniform and standard pay and entitlements in the future. The minister explained that the current pay structure comprises fixed pay and variable pay. The fixed pay consists of existing lump sum allowances added to the monthly basic pay and annual increments.

On this, the Opposition Leader and a few members expressed concerns about the impact of the pay structure reform on the recurrent expenditure and on the private sector. He also raised concern on the legality issue of three commencement dates of the bill as it was declared as a money bill.

In addition, they also raised concerns about its impact on the personal income tax that individuals have to pay at the end of the year and measures to retain specialists in the civil service. Members also proposed that the government provide some monetary benefits instead of vehicle quota to motivate civil servants, and the need for relevant ministries and agencies to strictly monitor the house rent and prices in the market.

Thereafter, the Pay Structure Reform Bill of Bhutan 2022 was referred to the Economic and Finance Committee to review by the House.

(On the 21st Day of the 9th Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to the 14 November 2022)

## Resolution on the Third Reading of the Pay Structure Reform Bill of Bhutan 2022

On the 30<sup>th</sup> Day of the 9th Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to 23 November 2022, the Chairperson of the Economic and Finance Committee, Gangzur-Minjay constituency presented the review report in the Third Reading on the Pay Structure Reform Bill of Bhutan 2022. Of 10 chapters and 114 sections in the

Bill, the Committee amended 28 sections which were deliberated in the House from 21.11.2022 to 23.11.2022 for three days.

During the deliberation, the committee presented 28 sections for amendments, of which the House supported and endorsed 20 sections. However, 7 sections were not supported and retained as per the draft in the Bill. Further, section 17 was repealed along with section 16 by the House.

(30<sup>th</sup> Day of the 9<sup>th</sup> Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to 23 November 2022)

## Adoption of the Pay Structure Reform Bill of Bhutan 2022

On the 1<sup>st</sup> Day of the 10 th Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to the 24<sup>th</sup> Day of November 2022, the Minister of Finance, the Member-in-charge of the Pay Structure Reform Bill of Bhutan 2022 moved a motion to adopt the Bill. Subsequently, the House adopted the Bill with 45 "Yes" votes and 1 Abstain from 46 members present and voting.

(1st Day of the 10th Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to 24 November, 2022)

# 2.6. First and Second Reading of Civil Liability Bill of Bhutan 2022 (Private Member's Bill)

The Member-in-charge of the Bill, Chairperson of Human Rights and Foreign Relations Committee, Member of Parliament from

Kengkhar-Weringla constituency moved the motion for First Reading of Civil Liability Bill of Bhutan 2022. The House agreed to deliberate the Bill by show of hands.

Subsequently, the Member-in-charge moved the motion for Second Reading of the Bill where he reported that the National Council had consulted relevant stakeholders on the Bill and had thoroughly deliberated the Bill. He also presented the rationale for drafting the Bill, general merits and objectives of the Bill. Presenting the financial memorandum of the Bill he informed that an estimated cost of Nu. 3 million is expected to be incurred in drafting rules and regulations and carrying out awareness on the Bill after it is passed by the Parliament.

While deliberating on the Bill, few Members shared their concerns related to implementation of the Bill and inconveniences that might arise despite the need for the Bill considering its principles. Further, Members raised that many countries still do not have such laws except for a few advanced countries. Members suggested that the Committee carry out extensive consultations with ministries and agencies while reviewing the Bill. With this, the House directed the Committee to review and present its report on the Third Reading of the Bill on 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 2022,

(15<sup>th</sup> Day of the 9<sup>th</sup> Month of Water Male Tiger Year, corresponding to 8 November, 2022)

## Third Reading on Civil Liability Bill of Bhutan 2022

The Member-in-charge of the Bill, Chairperson of Human Rights and Foreign relations Committee (HRFRC), member from Kengkhar-Weringla constituency reported on the review report of the HRFRC on Civil Liability Bill of Bhutan 2022. He reported that during the course of review, the committee had extensively consulted relevant agencies, institutions, Royal Bhutan Police and legal officers in order to understand the principles and background of the Bill.

The committee also reported that although the general principles of the Bill are good, the sections were complex and difficult to understand, which would pose a problem in implementation of the Act if the Bill is passed. While deliberating on each section of the Bill, the House through show of hands supported the committee's recommendation to replace 'Government' with 'public authorities' in the preamble and similarly, the House agreed to retain sections 1, 2 and 3 as per the draft.

The House accepted the committee's recommendation on a new section before section 10 and section 10 under part II of chapter 2, principles of liability for negligence.

In further deliberation, some members pointed out that in addition to difficulty in understanding the content of the sections, there was inconsistency in usage of words in English and Dzongkha texts. The House therefore decided to deliberate the Bill in the plenary to have a clear and same understanding of the sections of the Bill.

After that the Bill was thoroughly discussed in the plenary for three days and then deliberated in the House. During the deliberation, some members submitted that the Dzongkha translation of 'reasonable person' was not appropriate and requested a review. The House ordered the ad-hoc Committee composed of members and secretariat staff to review and report on the next day.

After that, in section 27, Hon'ble Prime Minister proposed to delete the second half of the section beginning from 'However,......' which was supported by the House. The House also supported the deletion of sections 71 and 72 from the Bill.

Some members submitted to amend the Dzongkha translation of the word 'abnormally' to which the House ordered the ad-hoc Committee to review it. On the section 168-authoritative text, some members proposed to retain the original section while some members suggested making the authoritative text of Dzongkha and English similar. While voting by show of hands on this section, 21 members out of 39 voted to retain the original section.

Lastly, the Foreign Minister raised that section 169 (22) and (23) had the same meaning. This was referred to the HRFRC for further

review concluding the deliberation on the third reading of the Civil Liability Bill of Bhutan 2022.

(On the  $6^{th}$  Day of the  $10^{th}$  Month of water male tiger year corresponding to 29 November 2022 )

## Adoption of Civil Liability Bill of Bhutan 2022

The Member-in-charge of the Bill, Chairperson of Human Rights and Foreign Relations Committee, member from Kengkhar-Weringla constituency moved the motion for the adoption of Civil Liability Bill of Bhutan 2022 as per the legislative procedure. The House passed the Bill with 33 "Yes", 8 "No" and 3 "Abstain", out of 44 members present and voting.

(On 7<sup>th</sup> Day of 10<sup>th</sup> Month of Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to 30 November 2022)

3. Implementation status of the Resolutions of the 7<sup>th</sup> Session on the Review of the National Budget for the FY 2022-2023 by the Economics and Finance Committee.

## 3.1 Digital Drukyul Flagship Program

The Finance Minister in his follow-up report, informed that out of the eight projects under the Flagship Program, six projects would be completed in the 12 FYP. The two projects, the e-Patient Information System and the Bhutan Integrated Taxation System (BITS) will be completed in the 13 FYP.

To this, the Opposition Leader stated that it was highly unlikely that all the projects would be completed within the 12 FYP, further stating that as the BITS was the most important project for the people, works should be expedited so that it is completed within the term of the current Government.

Responding to this, the concerned Minister stated that the reason for the delay in the completion of the Flagship Program was because of the prioritisation of other important health related digital systems during the pandemic, where the staff working under the project were engaged.

#### 3.2 COVID-19 Containment Measures

The Finance Minister stated that in line with the recommendation of the Committee to relax COVID-19 restrictions with the slowing down of spread of the virus, the Government reopened the borders on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of September, 2022, withdrawing all COVID-19 restrictions.

## 3.3 Promotion of Export of the Agro-based Products

The Finance Minister stated that not only had the Government held talks with other countries about the export of agro-based products, exhibition halls for agro-based products had also been established in line with the instructions passed to the Bhutanese Embassies by the Government. He expressed hope that it would improve the export market.

To this, the Opposition Leader and other Members of Parliament submitted that the reason for the inability to sell the products at the expected price was mainly due to low volume of production and lack of market. Therefore, the Government was reminded to take those into consideration in formulating plans.

In response, the Prime Minister stated that difficulty in trading was presented due to the tax regime with trading partner countries. However, with the Agriculture Marketing and Cooperatives working in 5 different areas, such facilities would hopefully help in the promotion of export of agro-based products.

### 3.4 Granular Sub Base (GSB) Phase 2

The Finance Minister stated that although the provision of the Granular sub base (GSB) was not included in the 12 FYP, due to the importance of it, 1600 km of farm roads had been cleared in the first phase and for the second phase, a total of Nu. 3.1 billion had been allocated to the 20 Dzongkhags. He also stated that the guidelines for the laying of GSB had also been shared with the local governments.

To this, Members stated that although the GSB was greatly beneficial, regulations regarding the restriction of building bridges and retaining walls had to be relaxed. Further, Members urged the Government to also consider the quality of work of the contractors and not only costs while awarding work to the contractors.

In response, the Works and Human Settlement Minister clarified that 90% of the works for the first phase had been completed efficiently and that regulations were set based on discussions on requirements.

To this, the House called for relevant officials in the Dzongkhags to be instructed clearly on the regulations regarding the GSB.

#### 3.5 Interest rate on loans for Private Sector

The Finance Minister stated that minimum interest rates on loans were determined by the Royal Monetary Authority and that the banks were responsible for determining the actual interest rates. However, he stated that talks were being held to offer low interest rates to promote domestic production and higher interest rates for non-essential loans and that rules to set uniform collateral requirements for loans were also formulated.

To this, the Opposition Leader and other Members urged the Government to consider not only the possibility of decreasing the interest rates to 1%-5% as it would be beneficial to the people but also formulate appropriate regulations on collateral even if the standardisation of rural and urban land valuation could not be adopted. Furthermore, they urged the Government to look into the possibility of extending the loan terms of those who were affected by the pandemic.

To this, the Finance Minister clarified that cases of non-repayment of loans were those that were given at 5%-7% interest rate and that during the pandemic, not only were food importers given loans at an interest rate of 5%, rural small-scale businesses were also provided loans through the CSI Bank at an interest rate of 2%. Further, youth involved in business were given loans at favourable interest rates through the National Credit Guarantee Scheme (NCGS).

## 3.6 Issues related to Power Projects

The Economic Affairs Minister, reiterating the importance of discussion on power projects, stated that discussions between the Bhutanese and Indian Governments were held wherein both parties had agreed to hire experts and decide within 3 months on whether to build a new barrage or continue with the existing dam regarding the Punatsangchu Hydro Electrical Project 1. He also stated that the construction works for the Kholongchu Power Project would be taken over by DGPC. Furthermore, he stated that works for Punatsangchhu HEP 2 had been delayed due to the pandemic by a little more than a year but apart from that, there were no major disruptions.

## 3.7. Issues related to Education Loans

The Finance Minister stated that while education loans with terms ranging from 5 to 15 years were being provided, the Government was aware of the high interest rates and difficulties being faced by

financially challenged students. Towards this end, he stated that in consultation with the Ministry of Education, plans were formulated to assist such students in availing education loans which had been found beneficial. To provide further assistance, he stated that the Government would be providing intervention to help avail low-interest education loans. With this, the follow-up report was concluded.

(On the 16<sup>th</sup> Day of the 9<sup>th</sup> Month of the Water Male Tiger Year, corresponding to 9 November, 2022)

# 4. Resolution on the Economic and Finance Committee's Review Report on Balance of Trade.

The Chairperson of the Economic and Finance Committee, Gangzur-Minjay constituency submitted the review report on the balance of trade. Presenting the report, he said that there are possibilities of a global recession, subject to shocks from rising food and energy prices and additional tightening of monetary policy. Further, the global economic growth was expected to fall from 6.1% in 2021 to more than 3% in 2022 and inflation would increase from 4.7% in 2021 to more than 8% in 2022 leading to a weaker economy. Bhutan experienced a considerable increase in the prices of goods and services by 6.54% in a year. Also, any slowdown in the Indian economy would have an immediate impact on Bhutan's economy resulting in an economic slowdown from 4% to 5% in 2022.

The report added that, though, the recovery in trade performance had been prompt and widespread across all sectors of the economy after a substantial drop in 2020 with the easing of COVID-19 restrictions. Bhutan's overall trade deficit had widened from Nu. 18 billion in 2020 to Nu. 32 billion in 2021 as the imports had substantially increased by 35% while the exports struggled at 20%. Furthermore, import was estimated to grow at an increasing trend of more than 23% in 2022, whereas exports were estimated to grow marginally at 4.2%, resulting in a decline in convertible currency reserves.

In addition, Bhutan's Convertible Currency Reserves was projected to decrease from USD 1,120 million in 2022 to USD 707.57 million in 2023 contributing to further widening of the trade deficit. With the sharp depletion of international reserves, the constitutional mandate to meet a minimum of 12 months of essential imports was at risk. The Committee also submitted that, in the service sector business, international tourists and remittances were expected to decline particularly in hotels and restaurants, tourism and in other allied sectors leading to a fall in household income and Government revenues. In view of that, the Committee held consultative meetings with the ministries, departments, agencies and private sectors. The Committee also visited border areas and had a series of consultation meetings with the regional offices and business community. It was

observed that the government had initiated numerous reforms to facilitate trade, however, the work needed to be expedited. The Committee submitted 13 recommendation as follows:

## Enhance competitive advantage through tax policy

- Address GST differences through a Preferential Trade Agreement.
- 2. Reform BST for competitive advantage.
- 3. Revisit to lower the high voltage power tariff.

## **Transport and logistics**

- 4. Expedite railway link and waterways
- 5. Explore ropeways
- 6. Enhance bridge load-carrying capacity

### **Import substitution**

- 7. Promote and support local products through policy interventions.
- 8. Encourage the production of cereals, particularly wheat and barley.
- 9. To intensify the single window service system in order to avoid cumbersome procedures.

### **Industries and business**

10. State-owned enterprises to refrain from venturing into businesses that offer better prospects and opportunities to the private sector.

## Losing business in border towns

- 11. Initiate and facilitate the establishment of service industries along the southern borders as alternative business.
- 12. Waive-off SDF for visitors (nationals of India) visiting border towns provided they do not halt more than a certain number of days as prescribed in the rules.

#### SDF for non-tourist

13. The Government not to levy SDF on non-tourist categories.

The House deliberated on each recommendation and endorsed 11 recommendations except recommendation 3 and 12 by show of hands. The House then voted on and passed the 11 recommendations with 36 "Yes", 1 "No", 6 Abstain and out of 43 members present and voting.

(On the 21st Day of the 9th Month of the Water Male Tiger Year, corresponding to the 11 November, 2022)

# 5. Motion to hand over the Management of Gewog Center roads to the Department of Roads

The Member from Kengkhar-Weringla constituency submitted that roads are very crucial for economic development and livelihood. Considering this, the first government had not only repaired and improved existing roads, but also constructed more than 5000 kms of roads in several Gewogs, providing motorable road services to almost all parts of the country.

He informed the House that the second government continued the remaining works. However, the third government introduced a change in policy and the management of GC roads was handed over to the Dzongkhag and Gewog Administration. The allocation of a budget of Nu. 30,000 each towards the maintenance of the gewog roads were found not adequate to carry out the required maintenance works. Towards solving this problem, he submitted the following two motions.

- 1. To hand over the management of the GC roads to the Department of Roads
- 2. To allocate an adequate budget to the gewog administration for road maintenance, if the Department of Roads does not take over the management.

Upon extensive deliberations, the first motion to hand over the management of the GC roads to the Department of Roads was rejected by the House based on simple majority.

The Members however expressed support for the motion to provide adequate budget for maintenance of GC roads through majority show of hands. As per the Rules of Procedure of the National Assembly, the motion was voted on and endorsed the motion with 21 "Yes" votes, 18 "No" votes and 3 Abstain. With this, deliberation on the motions was concluded.

(On the 5th Day of the 10th Month of the Water Male Tiger Year, corresponding to the 28 November, 2022)

## 6. Review Report By Good Governance Committee on Anti-Corruption Commission's Annual Report 2021-2022

The Chairperson of the Good Governance Committee, member from Khatoe-Laya Constituency submitted that while reviewing the Anti-Corruption Commission's Annual Report 2021-2022, the Committee observed that the ACC had reviewed and prioritised the anti-corruption efforts, strategies and policies and outlined them in the Strategic Anti-Corruption Roadmap, drawing inspiration from the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan, Anti-corruption Act of Bhutan, and the Royal Vision.

He also presented that, for building an informed and awakened citizenry by engaging citizens in general and raising anti-corruption consciousness of public officials, in particular. The ACC had conducted interactive sessions and thematic sessions in person as well as virtually and submitted the Committee's recommendation for deliberation in the House.

#### Recommendations:

1. Considering that the highest corruption in abuse of powers and other corruptions has been reported in the Local Government, it is recommended that the ACC strengthen and conduct more awareness and advocacy programs to the Local Government leaders

- 2. The Committee observed that the ACC had provided various recommendations to the Ministries and Agencies for implementation. Therefore, the Committee recommended the ACC to submit a report to the Parliament on the follow up actions taken by concerned Agencies and Ministries in the next reporting year.
- 3. The Committee recommends that the concerned agency submit a report to the Parliament on the implementation of the ACC's recommendation on surface collection and dredging of river bed materials in the next session.
- The Committee recommended ACC to continue to conduct assessments like Youth Integrity Assessment, Social Accountability Assessment in the future.
- 5. The Committee recommended ACC to coordinate with the law enforcement agencies regarding their security concerns.
- 6. Further, the member from Bartsham-Shongphug constituency submitted an additional recommendation for the ACC to explore means to collaborate with Election Commission of Bhutan in prevention of corruption during conduct of election.

The House deliberated in detail the additional recommendation submitted by the Bartsam-Shongphu member, clarifying doubts and expressing their opinions. The House adopted each resolution by show of hands. The House as per procedure voted on the recommendations and it was adopted with 41 Yes votes, 2 Abstain out of 43 members present and voting.

(On the 5<sup>th</sup> Day of the 10<sup>th</sup> Month of the Water Male Tiger Year, corresponding to the 28 November, 2022)

#### 7. Re- Deliberation on Bills

#### 7.1. Re- Deliberation on Civil Service Reform Bill 2022

The Chairperson of the Good Governance Committee, Member from Khatoed-Laya constituency moved the motion for re-deliberation of the Civil Service Reform Bill 2022. Moving the motion, he submitted that from the recommendations and amendments received from the National Council on 5 sections, 4 sections were submitted with minor changes or with no substantive changes so the Committee accepted the recommendation. The Committee also supported the recommendation by the National Council to repeal section 31 after conducting consultative meetings with the relevant agencies.

After deliberation, the House voted on the 5 recommendations from the National Council and it was endorsed unanimously with all the 45 members present and voting, voting in favour of the recommendation.

(On the  $7^{\text{th}}$  Day of the  $10^{\text{th}}$  Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to November 30, 2022)

#### 7.2. Re-deliberation on Tax Bill of Bhutan 2022

The Chairperson of the Economic and Finance Committee, from Gangzur-Menjay constituency presented the review report on the recommendations made by the National Council. The National Assembly reviewed 441 BTC codes and forwarded to the National Council, and the Council submitted amendments on 20 BTC codes and additional 2 recommendations to do away with the sales tax of 30% on cinema tickets and impose 10% sales tax on the mobile phones.

Among the 20 BTC codes amended by the National Council, 10% sales tax on eggs, exemption of customs duty along with sales tax on the tobacco substitute products and 15% sales tax on the cement were supported by the Committee. However, to protect the domestic industries, the Committee did not support the 10% reduction of the sales tax on sausages, pasta and bovine animals.

During the deliberation, the House endorsed the levy of 10% sales tax on eggs, exemption of customs duty along with sales tax on the

tobacco substitute products and 15% sales tax on the cement. On the other hand, the House did not support the recommendation to reduce the sales tax to 10% on sausages, pasta and bovine animals.

Likewise, the National Council's recommendation to do away with the 30% sales tax on the cinema tickets was supported by the House. However, the recommendation to impose 10% sales tax on the mobile phone was unanimously dropped by the House.

Subsequently, the Minister for Ministry of Finance moved for the endorsement of the Tax Bill of Bhutan 2022. The House unanimously adopted the Bill with 43 "Yes" votes out of 43 members present and voting.

(On the  $7^{\text{th}}$  Day of the  $10^{\text{th}}$  Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to the 30 November 2022)

## 7.3. Re-deliberation on the Property Tax Bill of Bhutan 2022

The Deputy Chairperson of the Legislative Committee, Hon'ble Member for Monggar constituency moved the motion for the redeliberation of the Property Tax Bill of Bhutan 2022. During the deliberation, some members supported the recommendation from the National Council on Section 8 of the Bill to reduce the land tax rate to 0.075% from 0.1%. However, the House retained the land tax at 0.1% through a majority show of hands.

The National Council had submitted 36 recommendations out of which amendments to 24 sections were restructuring of sentences

and one new section was recommended after section 19 which read as ""dry lands under cultivation shall be granted with a concession of 50% of the amount of land tax payable". The House after deliberation, endorsed 12 recommendations made by the National Council and retained 13 sections as passed by the National Assembly.

The Bill was endorsed with 41 "Yes" and 1 "Abstain" out of 42 members present and voting.

(On the 7<sup>th</sup> Day of the 10<sup>th</sup> Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to 30 November, 2022)

## 7.4. Re-deliberation on the third reading of the Pay Structure Reform Bill of Bhutan 2022

The Finance Minister, Member-in-charge of the Bill moved to redeliberate on the third reading of the Pay Structure Reform Bill of Bhutan 2022. Following the submission, the Economic and Finance Committee Chairperson, member from Gangzur-Minjay constituency presented the review report on the 12 recommendations including 1 new section received from the National Council. The Committee submitted that it supported all the amendments except amendment to section 16.

After deliberation by the House on the amendments received from the National Council, the House supported and endorsed sections 20, 21, 22, 31, 32, 63, 79, 99 and new sections after section 46 & section 63. Further, the new section was also supported by the House. However, section 16 and section 48 were not supported by the House.

Further, Hon'ble Prime Minister clarified that the section 63 on entitlement for designated vehicles for the Members of Parliament was at par with the secretaries and the equivalent positions which would be reviewed and rationalised by the Government.

The Finance Minister, the member in-Charge of the Pay Structure Reform Bill of Bhutan 2022 moved the motion to adopt the Bill. The House unanimously adopted the Bill with all the 42 members present and voting, voting in favour of the Bill.

(9th Day of the 10th Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to 2 December 2022)

# 7.5 Re-deliberation on Forest and Nature Conservation Bill of Bhutan 2022

The Member-in-charge of the Bill, Minister for Agriculture and Forests moved the motion for re-deliberation on Forest and Nature Conservation Bill of Bhutan 2022. The member reported that the Bill was thoroughly deliberated in the National Assembly in its 7th session and was forwarded to the National Council with amendments. He also reported that the National Council had extensively deliberated and sent back the Bill to the National

Assembly with around 200 amendments. The member submitted that the House deliberate the amendments and expressed hopes for adopting the Bill.

The Chairperson of the Environment and Climate Change Committee further reported that while reviewing the amendments from the National Council, the Committee had observed that most of the amendments were minor syntax amendments and translation which the Committee had accepted, however, the Committee did not not accept amendments made to 39 sections.

While deliberating on each of the amendments from the National Council, some members pointed out the need to review the amendments made to texts by the National Council, to which the House decided that these changes would be reviewed by the Joint Committee while reviewing the other disputed sections.

With regard to section 5(5), the Committee submitted that the amendment made by the National Council on the word 'watershed' in Dzongkha text would only mean water source and therefore, requested to either retain the original text or the amendment made by the National Assembly. To this, the House by show of hands rejected the recommendation made by the National Council.

Similarly, on section 47, the House based on submission by the Committee and members, did not support the recommendation of the National Council by show of hands, considering the problems it would pose to the public.

With regard to section 116, most of the members submitted non acceptance of the recommendation from the National Council because except for fishing by using poison, explosives and electrical devices, fishing by using large nets and traps were allowed in research and with permit. Therefore, the House through majority decided to retain the amendment of the National Assembly.

After deliberating extensively on the recommendations from the National Council, some members proposed that the whole section on definition be reviewed by the Joint-Committee. The House agreed and decided to refer it to the Join- Committee along with other disputed sections.

The National Assembly also did not support the National Council's recommendation on 30 sections which are (section 2(2), 5, 5(5), 6(9), 7(9), 7(11), 40, 46, 47, new section after section 47, 50(2), 50(3), 50(5), 56, 59, 72, 116, 140, 148, 152, 164, 182, 189, 190, 229, 234, 235, 237, 238, 245). Therefore, the Speaker informed the House that a Joint-Committee would be formed to review the disputed sections.

Finally, the above-mentioned 30 sections including the definition section were voted on and all the 40 members present supported

the Bill and the Speaker reminded the House that the 30 sections would be deliberated in the Joint Sitting ending the deliberation on the Bill..

(9th Day of 10th Month of Water Male Tiger year corresponding to 2 December 2022)

### 7.6. Resolution of re-deliberation on United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime and The Protocol To Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Person, Especially Women and Children (TIP Protocol)

The Member-in-charge of the Bill, Minister of Home and Cultural Affairs moved the motion for re-deliberation on United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime and The Protocol To Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Person, Especially Women and Children (TIP Protocol) as per the Legislative Procedure. He stated that the Bill was forwarded to the National Council with amendments and changes after thorough deliberation in the National Assembly in its 7th session. He also reported that the National Council had extensively deliberated and sent the Bill back to the National Assembly for re-deliberation, where most of the amendments were minor changes to text and translation related.

Following this, the Chairperson of Human Rights and Foreign Relations Committee, member from Kengkhar-Weringla constituency also submitted that the amendments were mostly syntax amendments and translations. Further, he reported that the National Council had accepted the reservations made by the National Assembly with a slight change in the text.

The House passed the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime and The Protocol To Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Person, Especially Women and Children (TIP Protocol) with all the 42 members present and voting, voting in favor of the Protocol.

(On 8<sup>th</sup> Day of the 10<sup>th</sup> Month of Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to 1 December 2022)

### 8. Public Accounts Committee's Review Report

Upon reading out the Royal Kasho by the Secretary General, the Chairperson of the Public Accounts Committee, Member of the National Council for Paro Dzongkhag presented the committee's report as summarized below:

- Part 1, Chapter 1: Review Report of Performance Audit Report on Farm Road Development and Management in Bhutan;
- Part 1, Chapter 2: Review Report of Performance Audit of Safe and Sustainable Road Transport System;
- 3) Part Two: Implementation Status on 7th Session Resolutions of the Third Parliament; and proposed for the following recommendations:

## Chapter 1: Recommendations on Performance Audit Report on Farm Road Development and Management in Bhutan.

- 1) As per the Road Act of Bhutan 2013 DoR as a national authority needed to review strategic master plan, institutional arrangement, road classification system including GC, Chiwog and farm road development, inventory management, maintenance and oversight role in ensuring quality management system of the farm roads in the country.
- 2) The condition of most of the GC roads had deteriorated across the country. The LG had not been able to maintain it due to lack of required technical competence and resources. Therefore, PAC recommended that the construction and maintenance of GC roads be taken over by DoR as in the past.
- 3) DoR being the national authority for all roads in the country, to review the Guidelines for Farm Road Development Revision 2019 and rationalize the length of the chiwog and farm roads to be maintained by Local Government and Road User Groups accordingly.
- 4) The Government to consider prioritization of the construction of bridges for the existing farm roads that had not been connected at the moment. For the construction of any new farm road in future, as recommended by the RAA, the Local Government must carry out pre-feasibility study including

drawing and realistic budgeting for approval by the relevant agency.

## Chapter 2: Recommendations on Performance Audit of Safe and Sustainable Road Transport System.

- 1) To improve the efficiency and reliable urban public transport system, the Government should implement Bus Rapid Transit System, improve bus and taxi stops infrastructure and information boards to be made available for the travellers at the bus terminals/stops.
- 2) The Government to relocate Thimphu Bus terminal with adequate development of urban transport infrastructure, to ease traffic congestion and make travel more public friendly.
- 3) The government to develop measures and policies for a safe and quality public transport system.

The House deliberated extensively on the Royal Audit Authority's general findings and the Committee's recommendations.

The House endorsed all the three recommendations of chapter one pertaining to the Performance Audit Report on Farm Road Development and Management in Bhutan and directed the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport to implement it and report about the same during the next session.

Further, the new recommendation of the House under chapter one was referred to the Government for implementation and reporting during the next session.

Likewise, recommendation No. 1 under chapter two and the new recommendation of the House pertaining to the Performance Audit of Safe and Sustainable Road Transport System was referred to the Government for implementation and reporting during the next session. However, recommendation No. 2 was not supported by the House.

## Part Two: Follow Up on the Implementation Status of the Resolutions

After the deliberation on the implementation status on the 9 resolutions passed during the 7th Session of the Third Parliament, the House resolved that the following four recommendations be further reported during the next session:

- 1) Chapter 1, Resolution 2.2: The Geologic conditions of the Right Bank Dam area are seen as force majeure condition of Nature, so irregularities pertaining to Dam Site development may be considered for dropping if the Barrage option gets through.
- 2) Chapter 2, Resolution 3: RAA to review and decide on the pending irregularities from 2010-15 with the concerned agencies and submit status report to PAC by end of September 2022.

- 3) Chapter 3, Resolution 2: Review Timber Extraction and Distribution Modality (TEDM), 2017 to enable NRDCL as a sole distributor of timber (log form) in the country.
- 4) Chapter 3, Resolution 3: The NRDCL should operationalize its Corporate Strategic Plan (CSP) through annual plans and enhance robust control measures and formalise the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system to optimise cost efficiency and productivity.

As per the procedure, the House voted on the recommendations and it was endorsed with two-third majority of votes. Out of 69 members present and voting, 66 voted Yes, 1 voted No and 2 Abstained.

After that, the Speaker tabled the Annual Audit Report 2021-22 and Performance Audit Report on Irrigation Systems and declared it as a public document. Subsequently, the Public Accounts Committee was directed to review the reports and report on the Annual Audit Report 2021-22 during the 9th Session and the Performance Audit Report on Irrigation Systems during the 9th or 10th Session.

(On the  $15^{th}$  Day of the  $10^{th}$  Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to the 7 December 2022)

## 9. Disagreement between National Assembly and National Council on the Royal Bhutan Police (Amendment) Bill 2021

The Joint Committee Chairperson, Hon'ble Member of National Council from Bumthang Dzongkhag submitted the review report on the 9 disputed clauses of RBP (Amendment) Bill 2021 to the House. He reported that the Joint Committee deliberated on the disputed clauses in detail and came to a consensus on 8 sections. However, as an agreement could not be reached on one section, the committee had voted on the bill by show of hands. He expressed his hopes that the House would support their decision and submitted the committee's recommendation.

The committee recommended the retention of the repeal section, section 71, section 41(c), section 125 and section 125(A) as is. The committee submitted the simplified Section 16 (A) (B) (C) and in Section 60, for ease of implementation, the committee recommended removing the requirement to seek approval from headquarters while undertaking any crime prevention activities at local level by the Superintendents of Police or Officer Commanding or Officer Incharges. In section 71(A), the committee proposed for a prosecution allowance which may be paid to the RBP prosecutors.

The House unanimously supported the amendments made by the committee with show of hands. However, few members expressed that there were possibilities of conflict of interest during the implementing of Section 71. It was pointed out that the support that was currently being provided was only a temporary measure. Further, members said that the cooling period required for convicts

after serving their term to obtain NOC was unwarranted and therefore required a change in policy.

After an in depth deliberation, the House voted and unanimously passed the Bill with all 70 members present and voting, voting in favour of the Bill.

(On the 15<sup>th</sup> Day of the 10<sup>th</sup> Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to the 7 December 2022)

# 10. Prime Minister's Annual Report on the state of the nation, including legislative plans and the annual plans and priorities of the Government

In the Presentation of Annual Report on the State of the Nation, including legislative plans, annual plans and priorities of the government by the Prime Minister as mandated by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan, the Prime Minister reported on the past, present and future status of health, education, hydropower, youth employment and country's economy.

### Past

The Prime Minister reported that, despite the lack of specialists, the most significant achievement of the last few years was the successful combat of the COVID-19 pandemic. This was possible due to the blessings of His Majesty The Druk Gyalpo, the Triple Gem, and support from the Desuups. The Prime Minister expressed his deep appreciation and gratitude to them. The Prime Minister submitted

that as per the aspiration of His Majesty The King, the Desuups had completed 22 national water projects and were currently working on the Gelephu City water project costing more than Nu. 500 million. The Dessuups were also currently involved in collecting digital identity.

He said that the dog population in the country had been recorded at 55,000. In order to manage the dog population in the country, the dog population management program had been successfully implemented and the number of dog population was expected to reduce in the next five to six years.

#### **Future**

With the objective to foster food security and open avenues for commercial fruit farming and earn a living, a million fruit tree plantation initiative was implemented. In addition, different skilling programs were also held for the benefit of the Desuups. The Gyalsung Act of the Kingdom of Bhutan was also deliberated in detail and passed by the House.

Further, to prevent any future spread of diseases and pandemic in the country, standard quarantine facilities were constructed in border areas. He also reported that formulation of the 13 FYP had already been initiated.

### Present

Currently, one of the pressing issues in the country was the youth leaving the country to seek employment abroad. As remarked by His Majesty The King, it was not because they had no desire to stay in the country, but to seek employment opportunities. His Majesty The King had commanded creation of investment opportunities for the youth in the future, and towards this the government had initiated various reforms and transformation initiatives.

In conclusion, the Prime Minister offered his gratitude for the successful completion of National Council tenure and offered prayers for those who would be contesting in the upcoming election. He expressed his dedication to serve the country and community. (15<sup>th</sup> Day of 10<sup>th</sup> Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to 8 December, 2022)

### 11. Question Hour

During the 8th Session of the Third Parliament of Bhutan, the Members raised 43 Oral Questions and 5 Written Questions to various Ministries on important issues.

### 12. Closing Ceremony

The Eighth Session of the Third Parliament concluded on 16<sup>th</sup> Day of the 10<sup>th</sup> Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to 9 December 2022. His Majesty The King graced the conclusion of the Parliament. The Minister for Home and Cultural Affairs on

behalf of the government, the Chairperson of the National Council on behalf of the National Council, and the Opposition Leader on behalf of the Opposition party expressed their gratitude to His Majesty The Druk Gyalpo. After the concluding speech by the Speaker, the Members of Parliament offered Zhabten and Tashi Moenlam to His Majesty The Druk Gyalpo.

(15<sup>th</sup> Day of 10<sup>th</sup> Month of the Water Male Tiger Year corresponding to 9 December, 2022)



Wangchuk Namgyel)

**SPEAKER**